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The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

MacDonald Fills Portfolios

France-Britain Praise League

Nation Resents Thayer Bomb

Hoover Puts Off Farm Debts

World Series On, U. S. Harks

BRITAIN sees Prime Minister MacDonald start promptly to fill vacancies caused by the resignation, as a tariff protest, of three Cabinet Ministers and eight junior officials. Sir John Gilmour, Conservative, becomes Home Secretary; Sir Godfrey Collins, Liberal, becomes Secretary for Scotland. The Prime Minister declares reparations, war debts and the world economic conference make necessary continuance of the National Government. Viscount Snowden, resigned as Lord Privy Seal, in ending 40 years' close association with MacDonald, accuses him of not living up to his pledges. Snowden pictures things in which he says Free Traders cannot acquiesce—national humiliation and bondage.

¶ Premier Herriot of France and Lord Cecil of Britain, speaking in the Assembly, defend the League of Nations from recent pessimistic attacks. Herriot pledges the unqualified support of France. Cecil points out that it is not the League but the members of it who must take responsibility for its success or failure. The League is not a living creature of itself. It is merely an instrument in the hands of member nations. It expresses them—the destroying fears or the triumphant courage they bring to their tasks.

¶ The U. S. Government puts its resources behind Massachusetts police in tracing the criminals who dynamited the home of Judge Webster Thayer. The jurist who could not be frightened down in the Sacco-Vanzetti case escapes the night blast and plans the rebuilding of his wrecked domicile. The sympathy of millions goes out to this often-threatened just judge, but their reaction and resistance must be on behalf of themselves. They are the targets when a despicable hand strikes back on behalf of crime—It is the justice precious to every American that is dealt this intimidating blow from the dark.

¶ Puerto Rico begins the work of repair after a tropical hurricane has ravished the island. The people, undaunted, start to rebuild even before the extent of the heavy destruction has been determined. The United States Government waits news of what is needed before rushing food and supplies. The storm moves on, doing some damage in the Dominican Republic. Strange is the West Indian hurricane—a huge whirling doughnut of wind, the center calm, the shrieking outer circumference moving at more than 100 miles an hour.

¶ President Hoover comes to the immediate financial assistance of the farmer. A White House order relieves growers throughout the nation from repaying 75 per cent of crop production loans, the postponement, possibly eventual cancellation, being secured by paying 25 per cent of the amount. The President follows this action by taking up with many holding concerns the matter of time concessions on farm mortgages. The farm districts may now be able to do something more than sigh—They may sigh and smile.

¶ U. S. Secretary of the Treasury Mills grants Germany a two-year postponement on debts of $7,840,000 due Sept. 30. The amount is for costs of the American army of occupation and judgments awarded by the mixed claims commission. The Secretary waives a 90-day notice clause in the American-German funding agreement and grants the moratorium on the showing that Germany is unable to meet the obligation. A moratorium is a polite fiction of diplomacy. It means: We stay away until another day; better that than get no pay.

¶ The Republicans open a lively campaign in the western and far western districts from which Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Democratic nominee, is emerging. Leaders declare Roosevelt's speeches have done more for Hoover than for himself. The Republicans seek at least one good Hoover speech in the Northwest from Senator William E. Borah. The bolting of insurgent Senator George W. Norris of Nebraska to Roosevelt is discounted—With Senator Norris bolting his party is a habit.

¶ Baseball's World Series opens in New York with the Yankees, American League champions, beating the Cubs, National League champions, by 12 to 6. Lou Gehrig of the Yankees, batting the first home run, enshrines himself in history. Babe Ruth helps on to victory. With rain, only 42,000 cash customers occupy the stands. But as usual uncounted millions of people all over the United States follow the game via radio and react to every wild ball, tap of the bat and moment of exquisite suspense. The day's result satisfies fans—the largest crowd that follows any sporting event in the world.

Arms Equality for Germany Linked to French Security

Statesmen at Geneva Confer Behind the Scenes in Conciliatory Efforts—Hoover Proposal of One-Third Reduction Debated

By Cable from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, Sept. 29—Plans which it is hoped will satisfy both the demand of Germany for arms equality and France for security are gradually taking form in interviews privately carried on here between statesmen convened for the annual Assembly of the League of Nations.

Whatever criticism may be directed against the League — one hears much critical and pessimistic talk—it is certain that the Geneva organization, even if never accomplishing anything at formal sessions, will have rendered great service to international peace and good will by providing a regular opportunity for just the sort of conversations now proceeding here which would never have taken place if the world statesmen were not brought together for periodic League meetings.

The projects under discussion, however, for reconciling German and French viewpoints are based principally on two elements. First, an attempt is being made to find some way of altering the Geneva protocol of 1924 which would make it acceptable to Anglo-Saxon countries which rejected it eight years ago. It is hoped, however, by the parties promoting disarmament that use may be made of President Hoover's suggestion for an all-round reduction of one-third or some approximation of this proposal.

Second, much stress is being laid upon the establishment of permanent machinery of control which would exercise constant supervision over the world's military, navy and air forces.

Mr. Nicholas Politis of Greece, president of the League Assembly, and Dr. Eduard Benes, reporter for the Disarmament Conference bureau, who had leading rôles in drawing up the protocol of 1924, are hard at work on a plan they hope may prove acceptable.

Associated with them are Mr. Peter Munch, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Denmark, and M. Paul Hymans of Belgium. They expect to make sufficient progress with their plan so that it may be presented to

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

HOOVER MOVES TO HELP FARMER PROTECT HOME

Directs Chicago Meeting of Bankers to Ease Mortgage Situation

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29—President Hoover today followed up yesterday's 75 per cent moratorium granted to farmers on federal wheat loans with announcement that he had taken steps looking to similar concessions on the part of private holders of farm mortgages.

A preliminary discussion among eastern mortgage concerns and governmental agencies on the entire field of farm mortgages was the immediate action which the President secured. As a result he said a further meeting had been arranged with farm mortgage agencies in Chicago for today.

In connection with the President's statement it was explained at the White House that this step, with that of yesterday, was intended primarily for the relief of farmers in the wheat-growing sections of the Northwest, which has suffered more in the past three years from successive crop failures than any other part of the country. It added that similar relief would be extended to other sections if need could be shown, but that for the present there was no thought of aiding the cotton producers of the South.

The President's action was made known in the form of a telegram to Gov. Dan W. Turner of Iowa. It read as follows:

"You will be glad to know that I have secured a preliminary discussion amongst eastern mortgage concerns and governmental agencies upon the question of farm mortgages.

"As a result Mr. Henry Robinson, chairman of the executive committee of the Federal Reserve Banking and Industrial Committees, has arranged for a further meeting of members of those committees for the midwest districts together with representatives of mortgage agencies in Chicago at the Federal Reserve Bank in Chicago tomorrow.

"It is to be followed by a more extended meeting on Friday. In order that we may have full coördination of governmental agencies the Secretary of Agriculture and representatives of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and the Federal Farm Loan Banks will participate in these meetings with other mortgage agencies. I am hopeful that constructive steps will follow from these conferences."

New England 'Gas' Prices Decreased

Retail gasoline prices have been reduced 1 to 1½ cents in New England. The Jenney Manufacturing Company has met the current reductions by the Standard Oil Company and its prices are now 15 cents regular and 18 cents Aero in the metropolitan district.

Official announcements of the Jenney change in prices were made at Jenney headquarters today, although the changes became effective yesterday when the Socony prices dropped. Throughout Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Maine, with the exception of the Boston area, prices generally fell one cent at all gasoline stations.

The Standard Oil reductions for Rhode Island were announced as 1½ cents with the exception of Providence and Woonsocket, the former receiving only a ½ cent cut and the latter no drop at all. In various other cities such as Lewiston, Maine, Colebrook, N. H., and in certain small communities no cuts were made in prices. Differences in the price ranges, it is learned, develop from differences in local conditions. Transportation costs have something to do with the varied price list while independent dealers who strike for low levels to increase business, influence the prices of regular distributors.

BUTLER TRACES TRADE DELAY TO COWARDICE

Parties Evade Recognition of Internationalism, Educator Says

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 29—Declaring that the intellectual or moral cowardice of political parties and their candidates is a major hindrance in the way of world recovery, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, opening the 179th academic year at Columbia University, of which he is president, yesterday voiced a plea for courageous action on the "fundamental and controlling fact that the world of today is an international world."

Choosing the subject, "The Political Scene," Dr. Butler held that the chief obstacles to relieving the economic situation in the United States lay in "precisely the subjects" which politicians would "either not discuss at all or only in meaningless platitudes." These obstacles are, he continued: "first, the restudy and reduction of the so-called intergovernmental war debts; second, the barriers put to international trade of every kind by high and vexatious tariffs and by administrative regulations, and, third, the questions relating to the adequacy of the basis of the world's monetary systems under present-day conditions."

An International World

"Since each one of the three questions divides the electorate across nominal party lines," he said, "no one of them finds a serious place in our current political discussions. . . . The cumulative effect of all three has been, and is, to throttle international trade of every kind and thereby to exaggerate the depression and its effects in every land."

Men "of light and leading" are in substantial agreement, he continued, as to what profound changes are going on and how their possible good effect may be hastened and multiplied, but "those who are at the moment responsible for the formulation and conduct of public policy display either total lack of understanding of the problems of the moment or total lack of capacity to state or solve them."

"The fundamental and controlling fact that the world of today is an international world," he said, "that there are very few purely national problems of any great consequence and that the one sure and quick way of escape from the unemployment, the want and the suffering in which we are all plunged is through international policy and international action, goes largely unacknowledged, unrecognized and unacted upon."

Evasive Policy Alleged

Dr. Butler declared it was "appalling" that, "at a time when it is plain that constructive leadership can best and most quickly be taken by the Government of the United States," the people should be "sentenced to a long-continued period of imprisonment in the clutches of unemployment, of vast shrinkage of capital values, of loss of markets for the products of agriculture and of industry, of grievous damage to their transportation systems, and of loss of their farms and homes because governmental policy lacks understanding, insight and courage."

"It cannot be too often repeated," he continued, "that there has not been and is not now any purely American economic and financial crisis. There has been and is a world-wide economic and financial crisis in which the United States has been aggravated and colored by conditions particularly our own. This is the teaching of reasonableness and it is the counsel of reasonableness to deal quickly with these conditions through international coöperation in a spirit of international understanding."

Only one remedial policy—reduction in governmental cost—was admitted, he said, to open political forum without timidity lest some important part of the electorate be alienated or affronted. Even the politicians, he continued, were willing to speak well of stripping governmental activity of wastes,

RIGHT TO DEFER DEBT PAYMENT GIVEN GERMANY

United States to Waive 90-Day Rule, Mills Announces

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29—A request of the German Government for postponement on its Sept. 30 payment of $7,952,000 due on account of the Army of Occupation and the Mixed War Claims was granted yesterday by Mr. Ogden L. Mills, Secretary of the Treasury. In so acting, Mr. Mills waived the 90-day notice of intention to postpone required under the debt funding agreement.

In explanation of the waiver Mr. Mills revealed he had given the German Ambassador to the United States informal assurance last June that the 90-day notification provisions would not be required in case the Reich felt unable to meet the payment in September.

No Other Waivers

No such informal waivers have been granted to any of the allied debtors of the United States, Mr. Mills hastened to declare in answer to some apprehension lest this might prove only the first step in general debt postponements. He added the question of postponement had not been discussed with representatives of other governments and that none gave any notice of postponement on Sept. 16, the last day on which the 90-day notice could be given for payments due Dec. 15.

Despite these assurances, the Treasury's action added considerable momentum to the growing expectation here that the allied debtors are only waiting for the elections to be over before making a concerted demand for revision of debt agreements under which they might postpone the Dec. 15 payments, pending a study of the whole debt problem.

Secretary's Statement

Mr. Mills's formal statement announcing the postponement of the German payment says in part:

"Paragraph 5 of the Debt Funding Agreement dated June 23, 1930, between Germany and the United States, requires in connection with the postponement of the payment of any installment 'not less than 90 days' notice in writing,' and Paragraph 8 provides that 'The United States in its discretion may waive any notice required hereunder.'

"Accordingly, as to the Sept. 30 payment, a 90-day notice would have been given by Germany on or before July 2, 1932. On June 30, 1932, the German Ambassador stated to the Secretary of the Treasury that the German Government desired to make the payments due Sept. 30, 1932, to the United States on account of the Mixed Claims and Army costs, but that in view of exigencies which might arise, making it impossible for the German Government to pay, he would be obliged to give notice of postponement then and there, unless he could have some assurance from the Secretary of the Treasury that the 90-day notice would be waived if the German Government should find it impossible to make the payment.

"In order to prevent such a premature decision and in the hope that postponement would not prove to be necessary, the Secretary advised the Ambassador that if Germany delayed its decision the 90-day notice would later be waived if the German Government should decide before Sept. 30 that it must give notice of postponement."

Prohibition Facts

By DR. THOMAS N. CARVER
Professor of Economics
Harvard University
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

63—Why Are the Liquor Interests so Terribly Active Just Now?

HUMAN beings are social creatures and sometimes behave very much like other social or gregarious creatures. They all rally to the defense of the flock, herd, or society in time of danger. On such occasions they are at their best morally and socially. They forget for the moment most of their individual differences and selfish interests, and act in the interest of the group.

After the danger is past, however, there is a slump in social feeling. Old prejudices revive, old selfish interests regain control, individual interests, appetites and passions displace or counteract the social interest. Individuals begin to quarrel and fight among themselves over issues which, during the time of danger, would not have been permitted to divide them.

The whole western world is now in one of those moral slumps which follow a period of moral fervor and high social endeavor. In the time of national danger, brought on by the World War, we rallied—most of us—to the national defense. To be sure, there were some who seized the opportunity to feather their nests. The rest of the people were too busy helping the country to be on their guard against a few war profiteers. Most of us are now too intent on our own private interests to care much about the public good. The liquor crowd are frantically trying to take advantage of this post-war moral slump.

Michigan's Dry Forces Unite To Preserve State Dry Law

Business Men, Educators, Social Leaders, Ministers Plan Intensive Campaign for October to Defeat Legal Manufacture and Sale of Liquor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Sept. 29—Lawlessness, the like of which has never before been experienced in Michigan, will be the inevitable result if any change is made in the state Constitution, as proposed for the November elections, to legalize the manufacture and public sale of intoxicants, it was emphasized today at a meeting here to round out plans for an intensive temperance campaign throughout October.

Mr. A. Ivan Pelter, director of the Wayne County unified dry forces, told assembled business men, social leaders, educators and ministers that he did not present this picture as a hit-and-miss campaign gesture. He quoted Judge Parm C. Gilbert, presiding jurist of the Thirteenth Judicial Circuit, Traverse City, Mich., who said:

"With the present prohibition provision stricken out of our Constitution and the laws enacted thereunder rendered void, the State Legislature could not enact any law which would contravene or be in conflict with the present Eighteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution, unless and until such Eighteenth Amendment be modified or repealed. This would mean that a considerable period of time, perhaps four or five years, would elapse, during which time Michigan would be without any state liquor law regulation or control.

"Michigan will be practically in the same condition as New York City and New York State, and all state agencies, such as state police, sheriffs, local magistrates and circuit courts will be rendered powerless to conduct any proceedings, unless acting as witnesses or otherwise in federal procedure.

"To sum up the matter, the net effect of carrying this amendment will be to release the liquor business from all state control or local control throughout the State of Michigan for an indefinite period."

Michigan adherents of the temperance cause regard Judge Gilbert's opinion as a direct answer to the proposal of the liquor interests and their emissaries to set up a liquor control commission for Michigan

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BIG FRONTIER CITY CAPTURED IN MANCHURIA

Su's Mutineers in West Develop Widespread Movement

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Sept. 29—The important frontier town of Manchuli is in the hands of a mutineering portion of Gen. Su Ping-wen's Chinese Eastern Railway guards. The situation is confused. Details are lacking, but according to reports the mutineers held up four international trains which they were supposed to protect, looted the passengers, overpowered and captured the loyal Manchukuo frontier guards, wrecked their barracks, raided the Manchukuo custom house, capturing the Japanese officials and tearing down the Manchukuo flag.

Other Manchukuo troops endeavored to protect the Japanese Consulate, but eventually the Consular officials and several hundred Japanese residents moved the flag across the frontier and took refuge in Soviet Russia. The cause of the outbreak appears to have been arrears in wages. The mutineers temporarily seized Hailar, plundering and attacking Japanese residents. But General Su has now restored order there with loyal troops. He hopes for an early restoration of order in Manchuli, since the Japanese Army is at present leaving it to him. But if he fails, it will be obliged to proceed to Manchuli.

Mutinies in other towns are reported with some Japanese killed.

Mr. Koki Hirota, Ambassador at Moscow, who is returning from Russia and who was scheduled to have a conference in Manchukuo en route, has been advised to make a detour via Vladivostok.

Meantime the Soviet Consul-General at Mukden has been instructed to return as early as possible via Japan to Moscow to report fully on the Manchurian situation, indicating that the Soviets contemplate revamping their Far Eastern policy.

Mukden Version Shows Su Organized Attack

MUKDEN, Manchuria, Sept. 29 (AP)—Difficulties of Russia and Japan on the Manchurian border were revived today by the revolt of the Chinese General, Su Ping-wen, whose troops seized the key border town of Manchuli and a considerable part of the surrounding area of Manchukuo.

A large number of Manchukuo troops were killed when General Su's artillery destroyed four barracks at Manchuli and seized a number of towns and villages in the vicinity, reports said.

Manchukuo authorities seemed unable to proceed against General Su's men, and the possibility of Japanese military action was complicated, owing to the possible danger of a clash on the Russian frontier which might involve the Red army there.

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THINGS PRESENT

Some important questions for voters are summarized in the first contribution in the Letters to the Monitor, Editorial page.

Youngsters who are starting their own libraries will find an interesting discussion of how to make their own bookplates on the Young Folks' page.

Students are invited to test their ability to edit newspaper copy by working on the Editor's Puzzle which makes its début on the Daily Features page. After marking in your corrections, compare your efforts with a corrected copy hidden away on another page among the advertisements. (Incidentally, we are always eager to know how a new feature is received.)

AND THINGS TO COME

Tomorrow Professor Carver replies to the question: Why are all subversionists so frantically active? "Prohibition Facts," page one.

Friday brings you the improved Household page.

ROOSEVELT SEES 'DIRT FARMER' IN FULL OPERATION

Nebraska Farmers Also See Democratic Candidate Equally Active

By RICHARD L. STROUT
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 29 — Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt and his party arrived here at 9 a. m. today, paraded before cheering throngs through the main streets, and then headed directly for the home of Mr. Gus Sumnick, German farmer, who, with 11 children, lives 18 miles from Omaha.

The meeting on the Sumnick farm was staged by the Democratic local committee to give the candidate opportunity to see farm life at first hand, including threshing, corn shelling, and other rural scenes. More particularly, the candidate's interest in farming was presented as the answer to the demands of militant picketing farmers in this area for an expression of sympathetic interest in their troubles. The visit also helped the picture of Governor Roosevelt as friend of the farmer and advocate of the "forgotten man" which his campaign managers are building up.

Following a short talk to packing house workers at South Omaha, and another from the courthouse steps at Omaha City, Governor Roosevelt will leave Omaha for Sioux City tonight where he will make the fourth formal address of his western tour.

Plan Tours for Roosevelt

Governor Roosevelt's sympathy for the farmer was expressed yesterday in an exchange of speeches with Senator George W. Norris, insurgent Republican, at the latter's home town, McCook, Neb. Both Governor Roosevelt and Senator Norris attacked the "power trust" and urged progressive Republicans to bolt their party.

Senator Norris is preparing to make a nation-wide tour in support of Governor Roosevelt, and his speech yesterday was the opening gun in the bombardment. He particularly praised Governor Roosevelt on the power issue.

"The position taken by Governor Roosevelt on the public utility question," he said, "is the most advanced, the most logical, the most progressive, and the fairest of any that has ever been taken by any candidate for President at any time."

Senator Norris declared Democratic victory would mean that "the fight of 10 years' time to save Muscle Shoals for the nation is won." His statement referred to his efforts to have the Federal Government operate Muscle Shoals and transmit elec-

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France Detests Thought of War

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Security and Peace Used as Synonyms; Elections Carried by Pacific Candidates

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By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
Special European Correspondence

Edouard Herriot has emphatically stated that there is no bellicose sentiment in France. He has said that France desires peace and will do nothing to disturb it. In this he is unquestionably right; and although the fact is obvious to all who have the smallest acquaintance with the country, it is necessary to insist on the point at a moment when there is, in many quarters, pessimistic talk of the future of Europe.

It is an elementary observation that the policy and the sentiment of a country should not be confounded. French policy may be open to criticism; and there are plenty of international politicians who consider that France has not always behaved wisely in its efforts to preserve the status quo, and in insisting on the fulfillment of treaties which were imposed in special conditions. They urge that French fears are exaggerated, and that it would have been more sensible to have ascertained years ago what European arrangements could be enforced and what should be abandoned in the interest of peace.

Whether this viewpoint is right or wrong, it is certain that the Anglo-Saxon countries, Italy, and many of the neutrals, have been disposed to blame France for seeking to maintain irksome stipulations that will have to be removed in the end, and that in the meantime cause much friction. Timely concessions would have been helpful, whereas belated concessions are unhelpful.

¶ That is a matter of opinion. The French have arguments which they consider convincing. But policy is one thing, and the sentiments that are entertained by the French are quite another.

Those sentiments are eminently pacific. Never have I encountered since the World War a single

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New Home Secretary In British Cabinet

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-© Keystone-Underwood

SIR JOHN GILMOUR

Lower Postal Rate Return Is Advocated

Declining Revenues Held as Responsible for Recommendation

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29—Possibility that Congress at its next session will authorize the return of the two-cent letter rate increased today with the declaration from the House post office subcommittee, investigating the postal service, that the two-cent rate should be restored, "in view of the falling off in the volume of first-class mail since the 3-cent rate went into effect."

The Post Office Department has made public no comparison of the revenues under the two-cent and three-cent rates but it is known that the returns are not so satisfactory as the Postmaster-General had hoped they would be when he recommended the increase. The exact financial effect of the new postal rates would not become known until several months after the enactment of the law. Postal mailings in July presumably suffered from a rush to post mail in June at the old rate.

The announcement from the House subcommittee that it will press for the return of the two-cent rate lent weight to the evidence that the three-cent rate is not satisfactory. The subcommittee said that it advocated the two-cent rate "in view of representations made to the subcommittee at his hearings, the falling off in the volume of first class mail since the three-cent rate went into effect, the Postmaster-General's recent statements that the two-cent rate should be restored as soon as the postal business warranted it, and the desire of the subcommittee to build up mails so as to provide more revenue and work opportunities for the postal employees and substitutes who are being deprived of employment as a result of the decrease in postal business.

How much of the falling off in business in the three-cent rate has been due to the higher rate and how much to a contraction of business generally is not known, but it is a fact that large corporations, wherever possible, are avoiding payment of the higher rate by delivering bills and other communications by messenger.

The law, however, is strict in its provision that no one may establish a private mail service. Congress, under authority of the Constitution, has vested in the Post Office Department an absolute monopoly of the transportation of letters by regular trips.

A firm may send out one of its employees, hired regularly with its bills and letters, but it may not contract with an outside firm to carry its mail. The solicitor of the Post Office Department is watching carefully for violations of this law. Many firms, however, are dispatching by private messenger as much material as they can legally.

MacDONALD KEEPS 'UNION' GOVERNMENT

Fills Posts of Free Traders Who Resigned Due to Ottawa Pacts

PREMIER DECLARES WORK MUST GO ON

Rests Solution of Pressing Questions on Continuance of Nonparty Régime

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Sept. 29—The Prime Minister, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, has lost no time in replacing the chief free trade ministers who have resigned and the selections so far announced show that endeavors are being made to retain the national character of the administration with minimum disturbance of the existing party balance.

Sir John Gilmour who succeeds Sir Herbert Samuel as Home Secretary is a Conservative hitherto holding the office of Minister of Agriculture. Sir Godfrey Collins who has become Secretary of State for Scotland is one of the more prominent of those Liberals who continue to support the Government under the leadership of Sir John Simon. Mr. Stanley Baldwin succeeds to the post of Lord Privy Seal, vacated by Viscount Snowden. Mr. Baldwin, leader of the Conservative Party, has been Lord President of the Council.

Maj. Walter Elliot who has been promoted to Cabinet rank to take Sir John Gilmour's place as Minister of Agriculture is one of the prominent younger Conservatives. He has hitherto been Secretary to the Treasury and his selection is regarded as evidence of the endeavor to speed up measures long pending to help farming interests.

Mr. MacDonald in a statement declares his intention not to allow the split which has occurred to interfere with the pressing work for which the National Government was formed. "This work," he says, "is not yet finished and cannot be finished until one way or another there is a reparations and debt settlement and there is a world economic conference. We go on until these things are done. We make the same appeal to the electors that we did 12 months ago that the nation needs a nonparty government and that purely party considerations would weaken our national influence in the world and would be a blow at movements now at work toward world recovery."

Viscount Snowden has issued characteristically forcible explanation of his resignation. "The Tories," he says, "expect us to do all the sacrificing."

The Marquis of Lothian points out that his resignation is in no way connected with Indian affairs but is the result of the "wide divergence of views between ourselves and the rest of the Governemnt on economic and fiscal policy." He adds: "It is our intention to support the Government in giving effect to the national policy contained in the Prime Minister's declaration of Dec. 1, 1931, which had and continues to have our full approval, for it would be fatal to the best interests of India to have that country's affairs become involved in the party politics of this country."

The resignations of the Liberal ministers came as the culmination of free trade agitation against the Government's Ottawa commitments after the Cabinet had rejected as impractical proposals to postpone legislation implementing the trade accords of the Imperial Economic Conference.

A full meeting of the members of the National Labor Party belonging to both Houses of Parliament was held at 10 Downing Street today and a unanimous resolution was passed declaring the intention to continue support of the National Government. As that section of the Liberals which is led by Sir John Simon passed a similar resolution yesterday, this means that Mr. MacDonald is now assured that there is no further breakaway.

Yankees Defeat Chicago Again, 5–2

YANKEE STADIUM, New York, Sept. 29 (AP)—The New York Yankees gained a commanding lead of two victories to none as young Lefty Gomez shaded Lon Warneke of the Chicago Cubs to win the second game of the World Series, 5 to 2, today before a crowd estimated at more than 50,000.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	2	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	x	5	10	1
Chicago	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	9	0

Batteries—Gomez and Dickey; Warneke and Hartnett. Umpires—Klem (NL), at plate; Van Grafian (AL), at first base; Magerkurth (NL), at second base; Dineen (AL), at third. Time—1h. 46m.

LANCASHIRE MILLS RESUME OPERATIONS

MANCHESTER, Eng., Sept. 29 (AP)—Work in the cotton mills of Lancashire, which had been suspended for some time by reason of a textile workers' strike, began generally to be resumed yesterday following the signing of a peace pact.

In Burnley, which was a storm center of the strike area, nearly all the mills resumed operation.

GRAF ZEPPELIN IN BRAZIL

PERNAMBUCO, Brazil, Sept. 29 (AP)—The German dirigible, Graf Zeppelin, arrived here today after a flight from Friedrichshafen, Ger,

SAFETY RECORDS OF 'EL' BUSES PASS 1931 MARK

Boston Elevated Reports Only 117 Accidents Per Million Miles

Though three times holder of the Anthony N. Brady memorial medal for accident reduction, the Boston Elevated Railway in the first eight months of 1932 has bettered in its bus operation its own national safety records. In these months, the Elevated records but 117 accidents per million bus miles, as compared, on the same ratio, with 128 accidents in 1930 and 161 in 1928, two of the years in which the company won the Brady award.

July and August, 1932, with 265 collision accidents apiece, represent the apex of the company's efforts to provide safe bus transportation. In the face of rapidly multiplying vehicles on the streets and the resultant traffic congestion in many areas, the number of bus collision accidents has shrunk from 10,492 in 1926 to 5028 in 1931.

Mr. Louis J. Mathieu, news assistant to the general manager of the company, declared that of the 5028 collision accidents in 1931, 74.4 per cent were classified as slight accidents or those that brought no damage claims; 15.6 per cent were classified as minor mishaps or those involving damages of less than $100, while only 9.7 per cent were called severe accidents, or those involving damage claims of more than $100. More than 75 per cent of the accidents could not be charged to the fault of the operator, Mr. Mathieu said.

Preëminence in safety applicable to all departments and functions of the elevated system cannot be appraised as merely spectacular competition, he continued, for in saving the company about $500,000 in five years on its accident bill, safety has qualified as an essential economy feature.

Seventy-three inspectors work full time at the job of reducing accidents on the bus and elevated departments of the railway. Behind an orange-painted bus that carries passengers to all sections of Greater Boston, may trail an inspector, who observes the conduct of the operator at intersections, his observance of the traffic regulations and his response to unexpected situations.

Fundamentally the safety plan of the Elevated involves the study of individual operators, especially high accident men, who are those reported in five or more accidents. Discussing the importance and value of the bus to transportation, Mr. Mathieu declared the bus did not constitute a revolutionary innovation as did the automobile following the horse-car. Consequently, he said, its growth has been moderate. He mentioned the service rendered by the bus in emergencies and in providing excursion facilities.

The Boston Elevated won the Brady award in 1914, 1928 and in 1930, with the 1931 medal not yet awarded. The company faces today the prospect of supremacy again in 1932 with a record to date that minimizes its own previous championship attainments.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 3 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)
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Arms Equality Security Linked

(Continued from Page 1)

the general commission of the Disarmament Conference, which is expected to be summoned to meet about Nov. 15.

Although the bureau of the Disarmament Conference adjourned until the week of Oct. 10, the committees continue active. The technical committee of national defense expenditures has been meeting regularly for a fortnight. The committee on effectives resumes its sessions Friday and the committee on manufacture and trade in arms munitions resumes next Tuesday. The United States, although unrepresented in the first-named sessions, will participate in the work of the other two. Mr. Hugh R. Wilson, Minister at Berne, remains in Geneva for this purpose.

Mr. Arthur Henderson, president of the Disarmament Conference, has talked with many of the leading delegates in order to keep things moving.

Principal interest in the Assembly's discussions of the Secretary-General's annual report is centered on the speeches by representatives of Paraguay and Bolivia. Both have affirmed their country's intentions to bring about a settlement of their dispute by pacific means in accordance with their obligation under the League Covenant.

This discussion of the Secretary's report always gives opportunity for members to raise questions peculiar to their own countries. Just as Mr. Eamon de Valera referred to the Irish question in his opening address Monday, so other speakers later pleaded their respective causes.

The Chinese delegate devoted the principal portion of his speech to thanking the League for services rendered to his country in the Manchurian dispute and in other ways. The Aga Khan, representing India, expressed his desire that the League should beware becoming primarily a European organization to the exclusion of the interests of distant countries.

The absence of Mr. Nicholas Titulescu of Roumania, who is a familiar figure in League circles, was much commented upon. His resignation is attributed to dissatisfaction with his country's evident intention of concluding a non-aggression pact with Russia.

By the Geneva Protocol, referred to above, the signatory states of the league were to recognize World Court jurisdiction as compulsory in certain cases; they were to agree to compulsory arbitration in certain other cases, and they were to pledge themselves to coöperate on behalf of the League in offering resistance to acts of aggression.

NEW HAMPSHIRE MILLS JOIN

LEWISTON, Maine, Sept. 29 (AP)—Consolidation of the bedspread business of the Bates Manufacturing Company and the Monadnock Mills of Claremont, N. H., has been completed, it was announced here today. Mr. Weston Howland, vice-president of the Bates mill, said Mr. Fred R. Thomas, for 25 years general manager of the Monadnock Mills, would become general superintendent of the Bates mill.

WESTFORD TAX RATE UP

WESTFORD, Mass., Sept. 29 (AP)—Assessors last night announced the 1932 tax rate as $35.40 per $1000 valuation. This was an increase of 20 cents over the 1931 rate.

Monel Metal Sinks
Are the Very Newest
And Are Extremely Durable, Rustproof, Solid Clear Through, and have a Silvery Beauty which blends with any color scheme.
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NATIONAL ECONOMY LEAGUE

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(Street)
.....
(City)

Voter in the .....Congressional District, ... (State), hereby indorse the purpose of the National Economy League, enroll as a member without financial obligation, and authorize the officers of the League to represent me in carrying out its purposes.

Date ..... Signature .....

(For use of those who wish to contribute)

I inclose $..... as a contribution.

TEACHERS LINK HOME ATTITUDE TO GOOD WILL

P. T. A. Board Meeting Places Local Before World Issues

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 29 — Realizing that many a teacher's effort to cultivate international good will among children has gone on the rocks because of the parents' prejudiced attitude, the National Congress of Parents and Teachers at its fall board meeting in session here adopted a plan of work to promote international understanding among its adult members.

Instead of starting with a study of complex and weighty problems like those of the League of Nations, the parents' organization is beginning with home town situations, said Mrs. A. H. Reeve, national chairman of a new committee on this subject. Appreciation of the foreign-born citizens of the parents' own community is to be encouraged so that a mother will no longer spoil the good work of a teacher by such careless remarks as, "Betty Jane, don't you play with those foreigners."

The program indorsed by the board here is developed from one outlined by the International Federation of Home and School, an organization of parents in 34 nations of which Mrs. Reeve is president. One of its basic assumptions is that inter-racial antagonisms are not natural to children, but are the result of adult prejudices which can be lessened by better acquaintances among groups, Mrs. Reeve explained.

Her idea, which has been adopted by the national congress, is to use the school as the unifying agency for parents as well as children. Such a program should have three valuable results, Mrs. Reeve said. It should teach Americans to appreciate the gifts foreign people bring to their communities, it should teach children of foreign parents to value their heritage and it should enrich the P. T. A. program. From such simple beginnings, Mrs. Reeve added, the groups of parents interested can be led to study the more complex aspects of international relations, for which there is abundant source material.

Many organizations are coöperating in the P. T. A. program which aims to supplement but not supplant the work of agencies already at work. Among the groups which have named representatives to a newly formed advisory council, are the United States Office of Education, American Red Cross, the National Recreation Association, the International Folks Arts Society, the World League of Educational Associations in High Schools, the National Education Association, the American Country Life Association, the International Association of Columbia University, the Foreign Language Service and the American Library Association.

The legislative committee of the P. T. A. congress is also working for peace by placing on its program for major emphasis this year "reindorsement of the World Court with reservations insuring equality of the United States and members of the League of Nations."

EVENTS TONIGHT

Free public lecture on Christian Science by the Rev. Irving C. Tomlinson, C. S. B., member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of Third Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston; Current Events Clubhouse, Central Avenue, Hyde Park, 8.

West Roxbury Citizens' Association: Opening meeting of season; address on National Economy League," by former Mayor Andrew J. Peters. Robert Gould Shaw School Hall, West Roxbury, 7:45.

National Cotton Manufacturers' Association: Dinner meeting. Mr. Roy D. Chapin, Secretary of Commerce, chief speaker, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 6:30.

Theaters

Colonial—"The Green Pastures," 8:15.
Paramount — Harold Lloyd in "Movie Crazy," at 9:15, 11:20 a. m., 1:20, 3:25, 5:30, 7:30, 9:35 p. m.
Uptown—Harold Lloyd in "Movie Crazy," at 12:55, 3:00, 5:10, 7:20, 9:30 p. m.
Fine Arts—"Diary of a Revolutionist," at 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30 p. m.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Free guidance in the galleries, 11.

Children's Museum of Boston: Museum league games and activities, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain. Open daily 9 to 5; Sundays, 1:30 to 5.

Theaters

Paramount — Harold Lloyd in "Movie Crazy," at 9:15, 11:20 a. m., 1:20, 3:25, 5:30, 7:30, 9:35 p. m.
Uptown—Harold Lloyd in "Movie Crazy," at 12:55, 3:00, 5:10, 7:20, 9:30 p. m.
Fine Arts—"Diary of a Revolutionist," 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30 p. m.
Shubert—"The Laugh Parade," 2:20.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open weekdays except Mondays from 9 to 5. Sundays 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Exhibitions: Modern French prints; contemporary American prints; ship models presented by J. Templeman Coolidge; galleries of Japanese screens and lacquer; photographs by Alfred Stieglitz.

Doll and Richards, 138 Newbury Street—Paintings made at the Chateau de By, near Fontainbleau and elsewhere, by Anna E. Klumpke. Through Oct. 1.

Casson Galleries, 573 Boylston Street—General exhibition.

Grace Horne's Galleries, Stuart Street at Dartmouth—General exhibition.

Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Nineteenth century American paintings, from Doughty to Twachtman.

Schervee Studio, 665 Boylston Street—General print show.

Holman's Print Shop, 5A Park Street—Drawings by Charles Livingston Bul.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Annual fall members' exhibition.

Goodspeed Book Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—Portraits of American interest. Through Sept. 30.

Fine Arts Theater, Massachusetts Avenue at Norway Street—Pastels by Janet von Ladau. Through Oct. 5. Also portraits in oil and red chalk by Hazel M. Kimball.

Children's Art Center, 36 Rutland Street—Etchings of old and new Boston by Sears Gallagher, and Sandwich glass medallions by Charles J. Connick (no closing date assigned).

For other exhibitions, see Monday's Monitor

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Addie L. Ransley, Buffalo, N. Y.
Miss Dorothy L. Ransley, Buffalo, N. Y.
Mrs. Alma Schalber, Rochester, N. Y.
Miss Luella M. Barton, Pittsburgh, Penna.
Miss Elizabeth H. Chase, Toledo, Ohio.
Mrs. Martha J. Herbert, Pittsburgh, Penna.
Mrs. Martha P. Gillespie, Kansas City, Mo.
Mrs. Roy Warnack, Los Angeles, Calif.
Miss Jeannette McClellan, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Mary M. Starr, Madison, Conn.
Mrs. Charles Morcombe, Plymouth, Ind.
Miss Alma Williams, Jacksonville, Fla.
Miss Ida E. Clo, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Charles A. Spaulding, Norwalk, Conn.
Mrs. Juanita Downing, Jacksonville, Fla.
Mrs. Christian S. Stavert, Montreal, Can.
I. E. Tussing, Miami Beach, Fla.
Mrs. Charlotte Tussing, Miami Beach, Fla.
Mrs. Martha Bertram, Oakland, Calif.
Mrs. Gertrude E. Needham, Jacksonville, Fla.
Mrs. Marion M. Simonds, Bristol, Conn.
Miss Bessie G. Strachan, Petersburg, Va.
Miss Florence A. Hall, Richmond, Va.
Mrs. Dorothy P. Hulsizer, Washington, D. C.
Mrs. Genevieve Kennedy Millar, Vancouver, B. C., Canada.
Mrs. Ella C. Levy, Shreveport, La.
Mrs. Lillian K. Preble, Hutchinson, Kan.
Mrs. Gerhard H. Seffert, New York, N. Y.
Gerhard H. Seffert, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Joel Rhys Baker, Danville, Ill.
W. W. Baker, Danville, Ill.
Arthur E. Blainey, Toronto, Can.
Martha M. Blainey, Toronto, Can.
Mrs. Albert L. Kimball, St. Petersburg, Fla.
Albert L. Kimball, St. Petersburg, Fla.
Mrs. Laura L. Bremer, Chicago, Ill.
Ray L. Dukes, Detroit, Mich.
Mrs. Ruth V. Weaver, Scarsdale, N. Y.
Virginia Muller, Richmond Hill, N. Y.
Miss Elsie R. Ehe, Gandale, N. Y.
Miss Elsie B. Muller, Richmond Hill, N. Y.
Mrs. Susan Deckman, Huntington, L. I., N. Y.
Miss Ruth S. Deckman, Huntington, L. I., N. Y.
Mrs. Ernestine R. Fleming, Indianapolis, Ind.
Mrs. Winifred J. Buhl, Indianapolis, Ind.
Mrs. Martella Weidig, Indianapolis, Ind.
Mrs. Nina T. Richardson, Roswell, N. M.
John H. George, Kansas City, Mo.
Lydia George, Kansas City, Mo.
William S. Wegner, Fond du Lac, Wis.
Mrs. Bert Higbee, Binghamton, N. Y.
Bert Higbee, Binghamton, N. Y.
Mrs. H. R. Gordon, Springfield, Mass.
H. R. Gordon, Springfield, Mass.
Miss Gail B. Gordon, Auburndale, Mass.
Mrs. C. E. Herbst, Brooklyn, N. Y.
C. E. Herbst, Brooklyn, N. Y.

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THE DRESSES for Misses and Women, now..... $10.75
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When you walk thru this new model home you will be seeing a display that only a few stores in the country possess. There are only 8 "Trutype Houses" in the United States, and ours is the only one in New England. Trutype solid maple reproductions are sold exclusively by this store in central Connecticut.
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HARTFORD

Illuminating Engineer Scans Research Field

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., Sept. 29—Extension of research methods into politics and industry was urged by Mr. L. A. Hawkins, research engineer of the General Electric Company, at the annual conference of the Illuminating Engineers' Society, here yesterday.

The relation between natural science and human affairs should be better coördinated, he said, since research has proved its ability to sustain its progress, whereas many of the time-honored economic and political precepts and practices are today no more clearly defined than they were 40 years ago.

Mr. Hawkins declared that the business recession had produced indications that the experimental methods would be gradually extended. The recent governmental establishment of fact-finding commissions are to him promises of sounder approaches to human affairs using the same modes that have advanced technology so rapidly and solidly.

Considerable attention was given to the part played by the paint on walls in affecting light. Totally indirect artificial lighting is more dependent on wall surfacing, Mr. D. L. Gamble of the New Jersey Zinc Company declared. All lighting is dependent to an appreciable degree on wall coatings, Mr. Gamble pointed out.

The brightness of rooms opening on light wells and courts may be increased 20 times by the finish of side walls, Mr. M. Rea Paul, research engineer of the National Lead Company, said. Results of tests of various wall structures and finishes have shown, he continued, that the surfaces painted with flat white paint are preëminent in the percentage of reflection power. In addition white surfacing materials do not lose through weathering so much brightness as is customary with other materials.

Special lighting applications as allies of industrial processes were explained by Mr. James M. Ketch and Mr. Walter Sturrock of the General Electric Company. They emphasized particularly the part played by lighting in machine shops in detecting minute flaws in finished surfaces.

The annual banquet took place last night and Mr. Thomas F. Carens, as toastmaster, stressed the continued progress of the lighting industry despite retrogression in other fields.

LANDLORDS WARNED TO REGARD HEAT LAW

Boston landlords were reminded yesterday of the law relating to heat requirements in apartments, in a memorandum issued by the State Division on the Necessaries of Life. The law states that such service shall be furnished "at any time when the same is necessary to the proper or customary use of such building or part thereof."

Families who will receive welfare aid from the city this winter will be given $8 a month for fuel to heat their homes, according to an announcement from the Board of Public Welfare. This new cash payment system, it is believed, will be an improvement over the old plan of issuing coal orders which, it is said, resulted at times in charges of graft and complaints from those in need who claimed that they did not receive their coal.

HARVARD BIBLE PROFESSOR RESIGNS

Dr. Kirsopp Lake, Winn professor of ecclesiastical history in the Harvard Theological School, today resigned all active connections with that institution effective immediately. His resignation does not affect his duties with the college as a member of the faculty of arts and sciences. He will continue his usual lectures on biblical history this fall.

Dr. Lake has recently returned from a trip to the Holy Land where he has been actively engaged with Prof. R. H. Blake, also of Harvard, in excavating the site of the biblical city of Samaria, formerly the capital of Israel when the balance of power passed from Judah through the rise to importance of Kings Omri and Ahab.

WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and somewhat cooler tonight; Friday fair; gentle to moderate westerly winds.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair and cooler tonight with light frosts in south portions and light to heavy frosts in north portions; Friday fair.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair and somewhat cooler tonight, with probably light frosts in exposed places in interior; Friday fair.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate to fresh northwest or west winds and fair weather tonight and Friday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	56	76	Montreal	46	62
Bismarck	32	62	Nantucket	60	66
Boston	56	69	New Orleans	68	84
Buffalo	48	62	New oYrk	54	72
Calgary	48	68	Norfolk, Va.	62	70
Charleston	70	84	North Platte	42	74
Chicago	52	70	Philadelphia	58	76
Cincinnati	50	68	Phoenix, Ariz.	72	98
Denver	48	68	Pittsburgh	50	64
Eastport, Me.	54	58	Portland, Me.	50	64
Hatteras	70	72	Raleigh	56	74
Honolulu, T.H. 7p.m.Sept.28	78	82	St. Louis	54	72
			St. Paul	36	62
Helena, Mont.	44	72	Salt Lake City	60	82
Huron, S. D.	34	60	San Francisco	54	68
Jacksonville	74	88	Santa Fe, N.M.	46	64
Kansas City	50	74	Seattle	54	80
Key West	84	86	Tampa	76	90
Los Angeles	62	74	Washington	54	78
Memphis	54	70	Wichita, Kan.	56	76
Miami, Fla.	84	86	Williston, N.D.	32	64

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Sept. 29.
B—Maximum Sept. 28

High Tides at Boston

Thursday 10:20 p. m., Friday 10:50 p. m.
Height of tides 10.6 feet, 11 feet.
Light all vehicles at 6:00 p. m.

Business Found Headed Straight For Prosperity

"We are in what we might call the 'follow through' stage of business recovery," was the message brought to New England today from Washington by Mr. Frederick M. Feiker, director of the United States bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. Mr. Feiker made two addresses in Boston today and is to speak in Providence tomorrow.

About 50 leading merchants and business men gathered at the Boston Chamber of Commerce this noon at a luncheon presided over by Mr. Hugh D. Butler, New England manager of the bureau, to hear Mr. Feiker discuss the business situation.

Speaking at the Statler this afternoon before the National Association of Retail Druggists, Mr. Feiker said that the strength and effectiveness of coöperation has been proved in commercial America through years of use. Organized coöperation has brought into being thousands of trade associations and commercial organizations which, he said, are at once examplifications of American business genius and the weapons "with which we now stand armed to fight the economic battles which confront us."

"The trade association must prove that it is the most effective instrument for so serving its individual members that they collectively and individually will best serve the social and economic interests of the nation. This is a tremendous task. It means the concentration of every effort and every operation to new far-reaching broad objectives. It means the dedication of the everyday activity of every trade association to their place in the national program of economic stabilization through long-range planning."

HARVARD, RADCLIFFE BENEFIT

FALL RIVER, Mass., Sept. 29 (AP)—The will of Milton I. Reed, Fall River lawyer, which was filed for probate today, bequeaths a trust fund of $2500 to Harvard University to increase the William Reed scholarship, and a $6000 trust fund to Radcliffe College. The estate was estimated at more than $40,000.

UPTOWN BOSTON
Shopping Guide
MASSACHUSETTS-HUNTINGTON AVENUE SECTION

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Fresh Dressed Fowl	19c
Fresh Roasting Chickens	21c
Short Legs Spring Lamb	19c
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Fancy Fresh Mackerel...6 for	25c
Fancy Fresh Oysters ...pt.	29c
Granulated Sugar ...10 lbs.	45c
Fancy New Pack Peas...2 cans	23c
Campbell's Soup, all kinds 3 cans	25c

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Stetson *and* Mallory Hats
Arrow Shirts
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Special Week Day Luncheon 50c
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Best Fresh Dressed Fowl (3 to 3½ lbs.), lb	20c
Best Fresh Dressed Fowl 4 lbs. and up), lb	25c
Best Legs Young Lamb, lb	21c
Best Forequarter Lamb, lb	9c
Choice Bacon, lb	20c

BROOKLINE
10 HARVARD SQUARE
Tel LON 2040

Best Fresh Peas, lb	10c
Best Cranberries, lb	8c
Chivers' Orange Marmalade, jar	19c
3 cans Campbell's Tomato Soup	19c
Blue Label Catsup, large size bottle	15c
Friend's Beans, large can	15c
Gold Medal Flour, 24½ lb. bag	75c
Best Norwegian Sardines, 3 cans	25c
Braley's Best Medium Cream, jar	8c
Braley's Best Heavy Cream, jar	12½c
Hood's Milk, quart	9c

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Our representative will call with samples if desired.
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Fine quality upholstered box spring and inner spring mattress, trimmed with contrasting bindings. 3 pillows to match. Double Couch $36.50. Single Couch $17.00. May be had in choice of Kilsyth Tapestry coverings.
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DANGER IS SEEN IN LIBERALIZING ANTITRUST ACTS

Cotton Men Hear It Would Tend to Ultimate Government Control

Unrivaled opportunities for social and economic advancement abound and require for fulfillment intelligent assumption of individual responsibilities, Dr. Melvin T. Copeland, professor of marketing of the Harvard graduate school of business administration, told the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers at the Copley-Plaza today. The cotton industry, he said, as one of the oldest large-scale industries will be forced to play a leading part.

The individual executive behind his desk is the man to whom all industry must look, according to him. It is, he continued, futile to look to organized industrial planning until substantial improvements have been effected in the organization set-ups, methods of executive control and planning control in many of the individual companies.

Legislation to permit cotton establishments to enter into agreements regarding selling prices were characterized as "illusory benefits." Referring presumably to modification of the antitrust laws, Dr. Copeland declared such favors would later constitute the opening wedge for government control.

Penalty to Be Paid

"Such legislation," he said, "will be secured only on one condition, of course, that the Government may exercise supervision over the manner in which the privileges granted are used. We should take warning from the predicament of our railroads before we commit ourselves to such a step."

It should also be realized, he continued, that government control means the employment of more people by the Government and therefore higher taxes. The chief reason for his dissent from a centralization of business control lay in his conviction that until individuals learned to manage successfully their own plants there would be no ability available for government supervision or control.

The present wage scale in the textile industry is too low and benefits no one, employer, employee or buyer, Mr. Irving Southworth, retiring president of the association, declared in a statement read for him by Mr. Weston Howland, vice-president.

Essentials for Industry

Uniformity in hours, minimum wage and employment of women and minors were urged as essential. Calling for a 48-hour week for the entire industry, Mr. Southworth declared that in addition to representing a reasonable working week, this figure also represents all the labor power that is needed to supply the normal demand for textiles.

With reference to the issue of a uniform wage scale, he pointed out that goods will tend to be manufactured in the lowest cost plants, and that the wage scale, irrespective of location, must be about the same. Because low wages have been proved universally harmful and because the efforts of some employers to maintain high wage scales have been nullified by competitors, he urged the establishment of a minimum figure below which no mill could go.

Mr. Victor M. Cutter, president of the United Fruit Company, finds the present tax situation the main threat to business prosperity. Declaring that people must spend a fourth of their time to support the Federal Government he outlined the work of the National Economy League and indicated that in its indiscriminate attack on all governmental extravagance the people have available an effective bulwark against further tax abuses.

Code Is Adopted For Safeguarding Of Security Buyers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 29—In order to bring a higher degree of protection to the investing public, the National Association of Securities Commissioners approved here yesterday a code of ethics for security dealers which will be submitted to associations of investment bankers for their consideration.

This code, which was presented by a committee headed by Mr. Rupert F. Bippus, securities commissioner from Illinois, is intended to check questionable practices which come under the letter of the law, among the most important of which are the use of telephones between states in high pressure selling of securities, switching of investors from their good securities to less reliable investments, overselling stocks to persons known to be unable to stand a drop, and bucketing and reloading.

Attention was called during the convention to a racket in stock selling under which the public is losing heavily. Groups of low priced stocks are sold as package securities, according to Mrs. Evalyn C. Clifton, Kentucky securities commissioner, and the sellers retain a profit as high as 40 per cent.

In some cases investigated by Mrs. Clifton, these "baby" investment portfolios contained 25 stocks whose total value was about $70, and the price of the package was over $100. The seller cannot be reached because the securities were listed on recognized exchanges.

BROWN ANNOUNCES NEW SCHOLARSHIP

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 29 (AP)—The William Easton Louttit scholarship of $500 a year has been established at Brown University, it was announced last night by President Clarence A. Barbour.

The scholarship will be awarded this academic year to an undergraduate who combines in high degree scholastic ability, character, capacity for leadership and promise of future usefulness. The scholarship is the gift of Mrs. William E. Louttit of Edgewood, in memory of her husband.

PANAMA CANAL TREATY

PANAMA CITY, Pan., Sept. 29 (AP)—The Panama Assembly today approved a resolution declaring that application of United States federal laws to the Canal Zone is a violation of the Panama Canal Treaty. Article 3 of the treaty, the resolution said, provides that the United States "is not sovereign of the territory."

BARBOUR STRESSES CHARACTER NEED

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 29 (AP)—Remarking that "we have apparently reached the end of our financial rope," Dr. Clarence A. Barbour, president of Brown University, in an address marking the opening of the university's 169th academic year, called for greater governmental economy and declared "it would be a public scandal further to impoverish the nation by unwarranted gratuities to those who are suffering from disabilities not incurred in military service and having no relation to such service."

Dr. Barbour scored excessive faith in military prowess and other material forces as making for strength and permanence of nations and said that the secret of a nation's stability rests on the character of its people.

WEAVERS ADD SECOND SHIFT

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Sept. 29 (AP)—The College Weavers Corporation, manufacturers of rayon products, has announced that a second working shift has become operative and expects to put on a third shift shortly, when the plant will operate 24 hours daily. More than 500 hands will then be employed.

VERMONT ENROLLS 1177

BURLINGTON, Vt., Sept. 29 (AP)—The fall term enrollment of the University of Vermont totaled 1177, figures released by the administrative office revealed. There are 696 men in the university and 481 women.

Fancy Meeting This On a Narrow Road

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-Wide World

TRUCK 32 FEET LONG CARRIES COMPLETE TALKIE SHOW

Free Talkies Invade Realm Of Traveling Soap Peddler

Huge Truck Chugs Its Way to Remote Places Where Entertainment Is Rare

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—The soap salesman with his traveling side show—a familiar fellow in the more isolated portions of rural America—must now defend his position, for a competitor has lately risen to usurp him.

It is a portable talking picture theater, prepared for a perambulating service that will speed it over hills and through valleys at a maximum rate of 50 miles an hour, that threatens the side show with obsolescence. With this machine the latest modern entertainment readily can be brought to any community reached by road.

The first of these unique theaters was constructed here recently at a cost of $21,000 upon a motortruck chassis of 100 horsepower. With a 200-inch wheelbase to support it, the theater is 32 feet long. It weighs 19,000 pounds and is equipped with air brakes.

The screen of this traveling theater is at the rear, facing out, and is hooded for either day or night use. An audience may be gathered about informally or may be seated for the performance in a vacant lot, beside a road, or in any spot where the truck can be parked.

Directly behind the driver's compartment is the projection room, where standard motion picture apparatus has been installed. In addition, the truck has two berths, a kitchenette with electric stove, a lavatory with hot and cold running water, and an office for the tour manager. It is heated by electricity.

Although the theater was built for advertising purposes, it offers many other opportunities for helpful service, accoring to Mr. R. A. Guthridge, division manager of the White Truck Company, which built it. Lectures, entertainment, and education can be sent by it to enrich cultural activities of even the most sparsely settled community, he says.

France Detests Thought of War

(Continued from Page 1)

Frenchman who, on any pretext, would desire war. Especially of recent years there has grown up, on the contrary, a horror of war. In France, at any rate, the lessons of 1914-1918 have not been forgotten but are now better appreciated than ever.

The success of Aristide Briand and the triumph of M. Herriot and Léon Blum—the leaders of the Radicals and the Socialists—at the polls in May last, are sufficient evidence of this general desire for peace. These leaders promised and proclaimed peace more vigorously than their more skeptical opponents; and despite developments in other countries which it might have been thought would have strengthened the call for vigilance, the people instinctively turned toward those men whom they believed to be most pacific.

Nor does this mean that their opponents were in the slightest degree bellicose. They equally affirmed the need for peace—for which the French synonym is security. But they were less popular because they appear to doubt whether permanent peace was in fact obtainable. The French people do not want to listen to any reminders of remote possibilities; they are anxious for reassurances. The most provocative events elsewhere are somehow explained away and are hushed up.

It may be unreasonable to explain away and to hush up; but the fact remains that the French people are inclined to be resentful of any attempt to bring them face to face with the facts. They definitely prefer to remain in relative ignorance of untoward circumstances; and although they naturally expect that due precautions shall be taken, they do not wish to be informed about them.

Proof of this assertion would be found in any careful analysis of the French newspapers. Some of them express greater distrust than others; some of them advocate more defensive measures and surer guarantees; but nowhere is there to be found an appeal to popular passion, a provocative note, a belligerent mood.

Again, it is to be remarked that there are in France no military parades or martial manifestations. There are in France no semi-military associations—no irregular organizations. Not only would they not be tolerated by the authorities but they would be regarded as objectionable by the masses. The army is not a popular institution, and military men play no part in politics.

Thus we should be careful not to attribute French policy, whether we agree with it or not, to militarism. France is altogether anti-militarist; and, be its policy good or bad, it springs at any rate from its detestation of the very notion of war.

Roosevelt Visits Farm in Nebraska

(Continued from Page 1)

tric power from it to private consumers, which President Hoover has opposed.

Adding the charge that the "power trust" sought to prevent Governor Roosevelt's nomination at Chicago, Senator Norris urged progressive Republicans to "put patriotism above party" and support the Democrats. In a brief response to the Norris address, delivered in the outdoor fairgrounds before a crowd of 20,000 with the background of a brilliant prairie sunset, Governor Roosevelt gave a eulogy of the veteran Nebraskan. At one point he said, "I rejoice in and approve the statement that Senator Norris is a better Republican than President Hoover."

Party Regularity "Selfish"

He repeated the charge just made by Senator Norris that party regularity is being chiefly fostered by selfish interests, and added, in part, "A conscienceless power trust seeking to charge the home owner, the small manufacturer, the little business man, all the traffic will bear, is no respecter of parties. These men and these organizations seek to fatten themselves by the use of the kind of party regularity whether it be Republican or Democratic which can best be purchased to serve them."

Governor Roosevelt's warm welcome to Senator Norris raised certain political questions on board the Roosevelt special on which half a dozen Democratic Senators are traveling.

It was asked whether Senator Norris would hold his chairmanship of the important Judiciary Committee, provided the Democrats win the Senate at the coming election.

Although Senator Norris supported Governor Smith in 1928, Republicans left him his chairmanship in order to get votes to organize the upper house. If Democrats now win and if he still keeps his post, it means he has passed to all effects into the Democratic Party.

Insurgent Bugaboo Alarms

The same issue rises in respect to all Republican insurgents supporting Governor Roosevelt, particularly Senator Hiram Johnson (R.) of California, chairman of the Commerce Committee, and Senator Robert M. La Follette (R.) of Wisconsin, heading the Committee on Manufactures.

Governor Roosevelt might be willing to carry his sympathy for these insurgents to the point of keeping them in committee posts, but it is thought doubtful that regular Senate Democrats would permit any such development. Point is lent the situation by the presence in the Roosevelt party of Senator Thomas J. Walsh (D.) of Montana who is the ranking Democrat of the Norris Judiciary Committee, after Senator Henry F. Ashurst (D.) of Arizona.

In the event of a Democratic victory, Senator Ashurst's slight seniority on the committee would probably be waived to give the chairmanship to Senator Walsh, who has long wanted the post. This is the more likely since Senator Ashurst's long service gives him claim to the chairmanship of either one of two other committees. Accordingly, the position which Senator Norris and other Republican bolter will occupy is anything but an academic matter, and is being watched with deep concern by several members of the Roosevelt family party.

WINANT PROPOSES COMMERCE DIVISION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 29—Formation of a department of commerce to foster all the manufacturing industries of this State has been proposed at a meeting of the New Hampshire Development Commission. The conference was attended by representatives of more than 500 of the smaller industries of the State, and was called by Gov. John G. Winant.

"The obvious lack of a commission especially established to consider the problems of industry is due to the fact that industry has never presented a definite program to the State," Governor Winant declared. Furthermore, he pointed out, the United States Chamber of Commerce has an amazing array of useful information applying to all types of business which, to his knowledge, New Hampshire manufacturers have made little use of. Statistics introduced by Mr. Thomas Dreier, chairman of the State Development Commission, tended to show that the smaller industries were the most important source of the state income, yielding $326,000,000 annually and that 40 per cent of the State's employees are industrial workers.

HORNBLOWER & WEEKS SALARIES

Effective Oct. 1, Hornblower & Weeks are increasing salaries of their entire organization 10 per cent. Since July 1 the firm has recalled 100 employees.

Greater Accuracy in Typing Claimed for New Keyboard

College Professor's Arrangement of Letters Said to Reduce Awkward Combinations From 10,500,000 to 1,500,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—All that typists have longed for and dreamed of as Utopian apparently is realized in the new typewriter keyboard perfected by Dr. August Dvorak of the University of Washington.

No mere theory, Dr. Dvorak's keyboard was demonstrated in the recent summer school session of the university as decidedly quicker to learn and speedier and more accurate when learned than the present standard keyboard. Typing on the new keyboard will be a part of this year's course at the university.

How Dr. Dvorak, who is associate professor of education, came to perfect a keyboard, was through his work in the supervision of the writing of theses where accuracy of typing is most essential. Professorlike, he began to ask the "why" of such a frequent mistake as the misspelling of "the" and other simple words. This he discovered was due to the awkward arrangement of the keyboard, causing distortion of the hand and inefficient reaching for letters that should be close together.

In order to correct the keyboard he first made an analysis of the language in relation to letter frequency and combinations of letters. He found that one-tenth of all combinations used are th, he and ou, and that such a combination as th would be used 14,000,000 times while such a combination as dv would only be used 240,000 times. Obviously, then the frequency of combinations should determine the arrangement of the keyboard.

On the standard keyboard he discovered that there are 10,500,000 awkward combinations that not only slow up the work of typing, but cause mistakes. Dr. Dvorak's keyboard has reduced the number of possible awkward combinations to 1,500,000.

The new keyboard places the most used letters on the middle line or home position of the keyboard, so that 70 per cent of the words used are written in the home position. The letters on this line are A, O, E, U, I, D, H, T, N, S. The fingers are obliged to go only to the upper line for 20 per cent of words used and below for 10 per cent. On the standard keyboard only 32 per cent are written in the home position.

The new keyboard also equalizes the burden more evenly between the two hands, and while the old keyboard placed 59 per cent on the left hand, the new one gives the left hand 45 per cent of the work and the right 55. On the new, no words can be done with the right hand alone and only a few with the left.

While many improvements have been made in the perfecting of the typewriter, according to Dr. Dvorak, the keyboard has remained stationary, the machine now being capable of far greater speed than the awkwardness of the keyboard permits.

While changing the keyboard does not entail much mechanical work, the difficulty lies in changing the habits of those who have already learned the old to the point of great efficiency. However, the improvement in speed, accuracy and ease of operation will "sell" the new keyboard, its inventor believes, until it soon will replace the old.

In the experimental school conducted during the past summer, at the close of nine weeks practically every member of the class of 80 had attained a degree of efficiency equal to school requirements for 18 weeks under the old system. Among the class were high school students, adult beginners and those who were already perfect in the old system. These relearners not only learned the new system in nine weeks but exceeded their former speed on the old keyboard.

It is predicted that one of its first uses will be in high schools where non-vocational typing is taught to those who wish to handle their own correspondence, type their own literary productions, act as secretaries of lodges or type their own business letters and statements. There is a growing need of teaching typewriting as a part of the regular schedule just as handwriting is taught, and the quickness of handling the new keyboard makes this much more practical in the high school curriculum.

WORLD BUSINESS KNOWLEDGE URGED

The distinguishing marks of a good business man in the years to come will be his knowledge of world-wide business conditions, as of many European business men now, Mr. John M. Carmody declared in addressing members of the Boston Chapter, National Association of Cost Accountants, and of the Allied Industries of Massachusetts at a joint meeting at the Boston Chamber of Commerce last night. Mr. Carmody is editor and publishing director of factory and industrial management magazines.

The speaker said that he did not have any sympathy with the man who claimed to be "minding his own business" without knowing how anyone else's business was getting along. We do not seem to have learned in America, he remarked, that a profession stands for certain things, and that it has a code of ethics. In Europe, he explained, this is generally understood and respected by employers.

SCHOOL LIBRARIES TO MEET

The annual fall conference of the New England School Library Association will convene in Portland, Maine, Saturday, Oct. 8, with Miss Lysla Abbott, in charge of the school department of the Portland Public Library, as hostess. Miss Ruth M. E. Henning, secretary-treasurer of the organization and a member of the staff of the Girls' High School, Boston, is in charge of the arrangements.

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KELLY-SPRINGFIELD

FIRST VICTORY TO THE YANKEES

Timely Hits Plus Poor Chicago Pitching Win for New York

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 29—Taking advantage of wild Chicago pitching and making their hits when hits meant runs, the New York Yankees, yesterday, went one game up on their National League rivals, the Cubs, in the opening contest of the 1932 World Series, played at Yankee Stadium. As the score of 12 to 6 probably indicates, the game was ragged, and for the most part poorly played by both sides. The Yankees, however, had the better of the pitching and came out on top.

Perhaps it would be a mistake to call the game a poor one, for at times there was spectacular fielding. In the fourth inning Ben Chapman saved big Charlie Ruffing, who did the pitching for the Yankees, with a brilliant running catch near the foul line on a terrific drive off the bat of Bill Herman, Chicago second baseman. Then in the seventh Combs went far over into right-center field to take a hit away from English. Manager Charlie Grimm of the Cubs played an exceptionally fine game at first base. He took possible hits away from Ruth, Sewell and Combs.

Only a Fair Crowd

Held back by threatening weather, the crowd was only a fair one as World Series gatherings go. All during the morning and until just before game time, rain threatened a postponement. Finally, however, after a delay of about 15 minutes, the game began, with Ruffing in the box for the Yankees and Guy Bush, veteran right-hander, Chicago's pitcher.

The Cubs started off in an impressive manner by scoring twice in the first inning, with the help of singles by Herman, English and Stephenson and an error by Ruth. After this, however, they could not get to Ruffing until the seventh. In fact, the only real trouble Ruffing experienced from the first until the seventh was when the Cubs filled the bases in the fourth with two men out. Then Chapman relieved the tension by making his brilliant catch.

Unlike his rival, Bush started off as if the Yankees would never even get a hit. He retired them in order for three innings, but suddenly went to pieces in the fourth, changing the entire outlook of the game.

Combs opened the inning by waiting out a base on balls. Bush retired Sewell, but Ruth lined a single to right, the ball going between Herman and Grimm, Combs scoring all the way from first base. Then up to the plate stepped Lou Gehrig and, much to the delight of the majority of the crowd, drove one of Bush's pitches into the right field bleachers for a home run, Ruth, of course, also scoring. From that time on, the outcome of the game was never in doubt.

Yankees Threaten

The Yanks threatened in the fifth; but Bush managed to get by. In the sixth, however, Joe McCarthy's boys went to work in earnest and batted the Chicago star out of the box. Bush made most of his own trouble by giving three successive bases on balls. Singles by Dickey and Combs figured prominently in the rally.

Burleigh Grimes, the veteran spitball pitcher, who relieved Bush, yielded three runs in the seventh. A walk to Ruth, singles by Gehrig and Lazzeri and a wild pitch accounted for the runs. Bob Smith pitched the eighth for the Cubs and gave up one more run.

Ruffing did fairly well for the Yankees, although one could not say that he pitched a good game. Despite 10 strikeouts, he was in trouble continually. It was his first World Series game, which, perhaps, accounts for his wildness at times.

The Chicago pitching was very disappointing. The season of 1932, in many ways was the best Bush ever had. Big things were expected from him in the series. Perhaps there is still time for him to show the Yankees something. However, yesterday he was not himself at all, a fact which gives the Yanks an even wider margin over their National League rivals.

One more game will be played here today, weather permitting, and then the two clubs will go to Chicago to play a third, fourth and fifth game, if necessary, at Wrigley Field. The Cubs have their backs to the wall and must fight hard to catch up with the powerful Yankee machine. They may do it, but it will take never ending courage and a much superior brand of pitching than they showed yesterday. The score:

NEW YORK AMERICANS	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Combs, cf	4	2	2	3	3	0	0
Sewell, 3b	4	1	1	1	2	1	0
Ruth, rf	3	3	1	1	1	0	1
Gehrig, 1b	4	3	2	5	7	1	0
Lazzeri, 2b	4	1	1	1	1	2	0
Dickey, c	3	0	1	1	11	0	0
Chapman, lf	4	1	0	0	1	0	0
Crosetti, ss	2	1	0	0	0	0	1
Ruffing, p	4	0	0	0	1	3	0
Totals	32	12	8	12	27	7	2

CHICAGO NATIONALS	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Herman, 2b	5	2	2	2	1	2	0
English, 3b	4	1	1	1	2	1	1
Cuyler, rf	5	1	1	1	2	0	0
Stephenson, lf	5	0	3	3	2	0	0
Moore, cf	4	0	0	0	1	0	0
Grimm, 1b	3	0	0	0	8	1	0
Hartnett, c	5	1	2	4	4	2	0
Koenig, ss	4	1	1	3	4	3	0
Bush, p	1	0	0	0	0	2	0
Grimes, p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
*Gudat	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Smith, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	38	6	10	14	24	11	1

*Batted for Grimes in 8th.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
New York	0	0	0	3	0	5	3	1	x—12
Chicago	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0—6

Runs batted in—Stephenson 3, Ruth, Gehrig 2, Dickey 2, Chapman 2, Combs 2, Lazzeri, Koenig, Herman, Sewell. Two-base hits—Hartnett 2, Combs. Three-base hit—Koenig. Home run—Gehrig. Stolen base—Cuyler. Sacrifice—Crosetti. Double play—Herman, Koenig and Grimm. Left on bases—Chicago 11, New York 4. Base on balls—By Ruffing 6 (English, Moore, Grimm 2, Koenig, Bush); by Bush 5 (Combs, Sewell, Ruth, Gehrig, Crosetti); by Grimes 1 (Ruth). Struck out—By Ruffing 10 (English, Cuyler 2, Moore, Grimm 2, Hartnett 2, Grimes, Gudat); by Bush 2 (Combs, Crosetti); by Smith 1 (Ruffing). Hits and runs—Off Bush, 6 runs, 3 hits in 5⅓ innings; off Grimes, 5 runs, 3 hits in 1⅔ innings; off Smith, 1 run, 2 hits in 1 inning. Hit by pitcher—By Grimes, Dickey. Wild pitch—Grimes. Losing pitcher—Bush. Umpires—Dinneen (AL), plate; Klem, (NL), first; Van Grafian (AL), second; Magerkurth (NL), third. Time—2h. 31m.

Leads Badgers on Gridiron

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CAPT. GREGORY S. KABAT '33
University of Wisconsin Football Team.

ADA MACKENZIE WINS AT SALEM

TODAY'S QUARTERFINAL ROUND RESULTS

By the Associated Press

Ada Mackenzie, Toronto, Ont., defeated Maureen Orcutt, White Beeches Golf and Country Club, Haworth, N. J., 2 and 1.

Virginia Van Wie, Beverly Country Club, Chicago, defeated Rosalie Knapp, Women's National Golf and Tennis Club, Glen Head, L. I., N. Y., 3 and 2.

Mrs. Edwin H. Vare Jr., Philadelphia Country Club, defeated Peggy Wattles, Wanakah Country Club, Hamburg, N. Y., 2 and 1.

Charlotte Glutting, Baltusrol Golf Club, Short Hills, N. J., defeated Enid Wilson, Nottinghamshire Golf Club, England, 1 up.

Semifinal Round Pairings

Miss Mackenzie vs. Mrs. Vare.
Miss Van Wie vs. Miss Glutting.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PEABODY, Mass., Sept. 29—Two visiting internationals, one former United States champion and two finalists within the last six years reached the round of eight in the thirty-sixth United States women's golf championship at the Salem Country Club here yesterday. Rain fell heavily during the closing stages of play.

Mrs. Edwin H. Vare Jr., née Collett, United States champion five times and runnerup last year to Helen L. Hicks, who failed to qualify this year, gained the third round of match play with an easy 7-and-5 victory over Mrs. Charles S. Eddis of the Rosedale Golf Club, Toronto, finalist in the Canadian women's open championship last week in Montreal.

Enid Wilson of the Nottinghamshire Golf Club, English champion, and the co-medalists, Virginia Van Wie of the Beverly Country Club, Chicago, and Maureen Orcutt of the White Beeches Golf and Country Club, Haworth, N. J., all won their matches yesterday impressively. These three, together with Mrs. Vare, are the favorites to reach the semifinal round. Incidentally, they are evenly distributed in the draw.

Ada Mackenzie Wins

Ada Mackenzie of Toronto kept Canada in the running by defeating Jean Armstrong of the Indian Hill Club, Winnetka, Ill., 6 and 5. Miss Wilson scored an 8-and-7 victory over Grace English of the Colonial Golf and Country Club, Lynnfield, Mass.; Miss Orcutt advanced with a 2-and-1 decision over Mrs. Leo G. Federman of the Glen Oaks Golf and Country Club, Great Neck, L. I., N. Y. The other comedalist, Miss Van Wie, won from Edith A. Quier of the Berkshire Country Club, Reading, Penna., 4 and 3.

Rosalie Knapp of Glen Head, L. I., N. Y., the last winner of the day, turned in a 1 up victory at the nineteenth under a heavy rain over Mrs. Harley G. Higbie of The Country Club of Detroit, Grosse Point Farms, Mich.

Mrs. Charles F. Eaton Jr. of the Wellesley (Mass.) Country Club bowed to Peggy Wattles of Buffalo and the Wanakah Country Club of Hamburg, N. Y., 4 and 3, and Charlotte Glutting, Baltusrol Golf Club, New Jersey champion, stopped Bernice Wall of the Oshkosh (Wis.) Country Club with a 3-and-2 score.

Mrs. Vare was able to defeat her Canadian rival, Mrs. Eddis, mainly due to the fact that the Dominion player is a short hitter and found the adverse weather conditions a handicap.

Miss Knapp of the Women's National Golf and Tennis Club came from behind to win the longest match of the day. She was 3 down at the turn and 1 down playing the eighteenth. Mrs. Higbie, her opponent, missed a putt of about two feet, allowing Miss Knapp to square the match. Mrs. Higbie took an 8 on the nineteenth, the green being well soaked with water. Miss Knapp won the hole and match after making the green in 4, and using a lofted club to putt with. The Long Island player sank her second putt for a 6.

Miss Orcutt Near Defeat

Miss Orcutt came close to defeat. She was 1 down with three holes to play against Mrs. Federman. Playing the seventeenth, Miss Orcutt's long driving aided her to reach the edge of the green on her second. From there Miss Orcutt chipped dead to the pin while Mrs. Federman chipped about eight feet past the hole and then missed the next putt for a 5 to Miss Orcutt's 4.

UNITED STATES WOMEN'S GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP—Second Round

Ada Mackenzie, Toronto, Ont., defeated Jean Armstrong, Indian Hill Club, Winnetka, Ill., 6 and 5.

Mrs. Edwin H. Vare Jr., Philadelphia Country Club, defeated Mrs. Charles S. Eddis, Rosedale Golf Club, Toronto, Ont., 7 and 5.

Enid Wilson, Nottinghamshire Golf Club, England, defeated Grace English, Colonial Golf and Country Club, Lynnfield, Mass., 8 and 7.

Peggy Wattles, Wanakah Country Club, Hamburg, N. Y., defeated Mrs. Charles F. Eaton Jr., Wellesley Country Club, Wellesley, Mass., 4 and 3.

Maureen Orcutt, White Beeches Golf and Country Club, Haworth, N. J., defeated Mrs. Leo G. Federman, Glen Oaks Golf and Country Club, Great Neck, L. I., N. Y., 2 and 1.

Virginia Van Wie, Beverly Country Club, Chicago, defeated Edith A. Quier, Berkshire Country Club, Reading, Penna., 4 and 3.

Charlotte Glutting, Baltusrol Golf Club, Short Hills, N. J., defeated Bernice Wall, Oshkosh (Wis.) Country Club, 3 and 2.

Rosalie Knapp, Glen Head, L. I., N. Y., defeated Mrs. Harley G. Higbie, The Country Club of Detroit, Grosse Pointe Farms, Mich., 1 up (19 holes).

Perry and Sato In The Quarterfinals

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 29 (AP)—Led by Frederick J. Perry of England and Jiro Sato, Japanese ace, favorites stroked through third-round matches yesterday in the men's singles division of the Pacific coast tennis championships.

Perry entered the quarterfinals with a 6—1, 3—6, 6—4 win over Ed Levy of San Francisco, while his leading rival, Sato, conquered the former Spanish Davis Cup player, Manuel Alonso, 6—1, 6—3.

Henry W. (Bunny) Austin, teammate of Perry, took an 8—6, 6—2 third-round match from John Murio of San Francisco.

The Italian Davis Cup entry, A. Giorgio de Stefani, captured a stirring three-set match from Henry Prussoff of Seattle, state title-holder of Washington and Oregon, 6—4, 4—6, 6—2.

Bryan M. Grant Jr., of Atlanta, Ga., moved into the quarterfinals by taking the measure of Joseph L. Coughlin of San Francisco, 6—4, 9—7.

The men's doubles listed a second-round upset when the British team of perry and Austin went down before the superior play of Bryan Grant and George Green of San Francisco, 6—1, 6—8, 6—3. Grant and Green lost to John Strachan and Gerald Stratford, in a quarter-final match. No third round match was played due to the small entry list in this class.

The two Japanese stars, Sato and Takeo Kuwabara, teamed up in a second-round men's doubles match to defeat Ralph Gledhill of San Francisco, and Fred Shimura, a San Francisco Japanese, 6—0, 6—0.

PICK-UPS

By a Staff Correspondent

New York, Sept. 29

BABE RUTH yesterday added to a number of the World Series records he himself holds. When he stepped to the plate in the first inning he became the first player to take part in 10 classics. During the game he scored three runs, bringing his runs for total series to 34, which is another record no other man has ever equaled. His single in the fourth scored Combs, making his series total of runs batted in 28.

That same single added one more base to his total-base mark for total series play, which now has reached 86. Twice during the game Ruth received bases on balls, bringing his total in that department to 31. One record the big fellow did not add to, however, was his strikeout mark.

The first ball pitched in the 1932 classic was by Ruffing, a ball, high and close on Billy Herman. Bush's first throw was a strike to Earl Combs, all of which does not mean much, as the outcome indicates.

Incidentally, Guy Bush had never seen Babe Ruth or Yankee Stadium before Tuesday, when the Cubs worked out in the home of the Yanks.

Gehrig's homer was one of those drives that is labeled for the bleachers the minute it leaves the bat. The count was two balls and two strikes when he connected.

It looked for a while as if Ruffing might either tie or break the World Series strikeout record held by Howard Ehmke of the 1929 Athletics. And it was these same Cubs that Ehmke struck out 13 times.

GEORGE SMITH WINS TOURNEY

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 29 (AP)—George Smith, Moorestown (N. J.) Field Club golfer, captured the title round of the Philadelphia professional match play tournament yesterday, defeating Clarence Hackney, Country Club of Atlantic City pro, 1 up at the Concord Country Club, Concordville. Smith won the crown undefended by Ed Dudley in a bitterly contested extra-hole match, coming from behind three times to win.

TILDEN DEFEATS KOZELUH

PRAGUE, Sept. 29 (AP)—William T. Tilden 2d, making his first appearance in Czechoslovakia, yesterday defeated Karel B. Kozéluh, former professional tennis champion, 4—6, 6—2, 6—1, 6—3.

BANK OF ENGLAND RATE

LONDON, Sept. 29—Bank of England made no change in its discount rate of 2 per cent.

MUCH SHIFTING AT WISCONSIN

Clarence W. Spears Starting His First Season as Badger Coach

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADISON, Wis., Sept. 29—"If our squad continues to come along as it has in the early practices, we should have a fair average team, though we can scarcely expect anything sensational this year," Dr. Clarence W. Spears, starting his first season as head football coach at the University of Wisconsin, says.

"The squad as a whole is inexperienced, and, while the men are willing, a change in system is a change in system after all and radical differences in the type of play will necessitate some long, hard work to accomplish results. Our line will require a lot of attention, particularly as we have lost three letter tackles from last year and our problems in the backfield are by no means solved."

From the start of practice on Sept. 15, Coach Spears has been constantly shifting his men in an attempt to obtain the maximum of drive necessary to carry out his style of play, based upon a shift formation which pulls two or more men out of the line. He is the first Wisconsin coach to employ a shift as the fundamental of his offense.

The most startling of Spears' innovations has been the transfer of two former backfield men to the line and one veteran linesman to the backfield. Capt. G. S. Kabat '33, who has played at right guard for two years, has been used as a blocking quarterback. He is adept at forward pass defense, and is also being drilled as a punter, having had some backfield and kicking experience as a Milwaukee High School athlete.

Two other revolutionary moves were the transfer of J. B. Schneller '33, regular fullback for two years, to an end position, where he played in high school, and C. R. Goldenberg '33, another two-year backfield veteran, to one of the vacancies at tackle. Schneller brings 190 pounds and more than six feet of power to the flank position, while Goldenberg adds some 200 pounds to the line.

Experimentation likewise is under way to fill center, vacated by the graduation of two regulars last year. So far the battle has been between J. T. Femal '35, largest of the pivot candidates, and W. H. Koenig '34, who has shown somewhat to better advantage on defense. N. S. Deanovich '34 ranks third among the center aspirants.

Temporary choice at the guard positions has fallen to R. M. Davis '35 and H. F. Kranhold '34, both of whom also have had a trial at the tackle assignments. Both are in the 190-pound class and are rangy and fast. Their competitors include F. B. Bucci '34, C. B. Edwards '33, R. E. Wolfe '34, all somewhat experienced, and several new men in P. L. Rotter '35, G. M. Halverson '35, H. S. Kromraj '35 and M. F. Kummer '34.

While Goldenberg appears to have one of the tackle positions won, the battle for the other place has given C. H. Bratton '33, veteran reserve, a slight edge over Mario Pacetti '35, the heaviest and most powerful member of the squad. R. R. Molinaro '33, D. E. Tobias '33, both heavy veteran reserves, and Rudolph Rotter '35 also are making determined bids for the place.

As an end, Schneller has found no little competition in R. A. Haworth '34, R. J. Lovshin '33 and George Thurner '33, all classed as regulars last year, while B. E. Densmore '35, rated as the fastest man on the squad, threatens to land one of the end assignments and others seeking recognition include George Deanovich '35, A. E. Doane '35, E. J. Schwoegler '33, E. S. Brown '33 and G. F. Ehlers '33.

While Kabat appears to have taken over Goldenberg's old duties as blocking quarterback, two veterans, both exceeding the 190-pound mark, are fighting it out for first call at fullback. They are N. A. Pacetti '33 and H. C. Smith '34, both back on the squad after absences of two and four years, respectively. Smith showed distinct promise as fullback on the 1928 team and Pacetti, in early scrimmages, has shown the greatest power of his college career.

W. F. McGuire '33, veteran and speedy Hawaiian, has first call on one of the halfback positions, and T. K. Fontaine '35 is pressing several older men for the other place and the duty of calling signals. Fontaine has shown exceptional speed and ruggedness in scrimmage. J. P. Linfor '34, P. R. Elliker '34, C. R. Strain '34 and R. A. Schiller '34, all are experienced, fast men, and certain to see active service, while M. M. Peterson '35, L. F. Herlache '35 and R. S. Hartman '35, promising sophomores, vie for recognition against M. M. Begal '34, J. B. Bingham '34, J. R. Donaldson '34, G. E. Dehnert '35, S. M. Feld '33, L. I. Porett '34, W. H. Southworth '34 and M. E. Willson '34.

GRADUATES CHOSEN BY YALE CHAIRMAN

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 29 (AP)—Members of graduate advisory committees in five major sports at Yale University were announced yesterday by Malcolm Farmer, Yale chairman of athletics.

The membership includes former Yale athletes from teams dating back, in one case, to 1879. Appointed because, Farmer said, it was believed graduate advice would be helpful, the members are not, under the new constitution of the Yale Athletic Association, members of the board of control as in past years. The committees included:

Football—Guy Hutchinson '06 of New York, chairman; E. C. Bench '25, Englewood, N. J.; A. L. Gates '18, New York.

Crew—Frederick Sheffield '24 of New Haven, chairman; Julian W. Curtiss '79 of New York; A. H. Swayne '92 of New York, and John Hay Whitney '26, New York.

Baseball—Burnside Winslow '04 of New Haven, chairman; E. W. Warren '32, 1932 baseball captain, of New Haven; and W. F. Carter '95 of New York.

Track—A. C. Gilbert '00, New Haven, chairman; E. B. Coxe 3d '185, Philadelphia; J. T. Bryan '14, New York; Newell H. Hargrave '02, Montclair, N. J.; C. S. Gage '25 of Brooklyn, N. Y.; Wesley M. Oler Jr. '16, of New York; M. K. Douglas '24 of New York; and Francis P. Garvan '97 of New York.

Hockey—E. S. Bronson '06 of New Haven, chairman, and J. O. Bulkley '23 of New York.

Facts About Major League Ball Players—No. 97

WILLIAM (BILL) DICKEY

New York Yankees, American League

Born in Bastrop, La., June 6, 1907. Six feet 1½ inches in height and weighs about 185 pounds. A right-handed thrower and left-handed batter. First played organized baseball with the Muskogee club of the Western Association in 1926. Signed with Little Rock of Southern Association the previous year, but did not take part in any games. Spent part of 1926 season with Minneapolis of American Association and also Little Rock. Was with Jackson of Cotton States League in 1927 when the Yankees purchased him. Farmed out to Little Rock during most of 1928 season. His major league record:

	Position	Games	Bat. Avg.
1928—New York, American League	C	10	.200
1929—New York, American League	C	130	.324
1930—New York, American League	C	109	.339
1931—New York, American League	C	130	.327

World Series Statistics

By the Associated Press

STANDING OF THE CLUBS

Team	Won	Lost	P.C
New York	1	0	1.000
Chicago	0	1	.000

FIRST GAME FIGURES

Paid attendance, 41,459.
Receipts, $133,493.00.
Players' share, 60%, $81,043.
Each club's share, $11,346.90½.
Each league's share, $11,346.90½.
Advisory Council's share, $20,023.95.

LITTLE WORLD SERIES STANDING

	Won	Lost	Runs For	Runs Agst	P.C.
Newark	1	1	13	3	.500
Minneapolis	1	1	3	13	.500

MILLERS WIN, TIE SERIES

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 29 (AP)—The Minneapolis Millers pushed themselves back into the Little World Series picture last night by stopping Newark's Bears, 3 to 2, behind the five-hit pitching performance of old Jess Petty, 41-year-old ex-major leaguer. Petty did what four Miller pitchers were unable to do Tuesday in silencing the big war clubs of the International League champions in all but two innings. He fanned 11 batters and had such perfect control that not a Bear drew a free pass to first. The score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Minneapolis	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0—	3	7	1
Newark	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0—	2	5	0

Batteries—Petty and Richards; Holsclaw, Weaver, Barrett, Miner and Hargreaves. Losing pitcher—Holsclaw. Umpires—Johnston (AA), at the plate; Carroll (IL), first base; Pfeffer (AA), second base; Summers (IL) third base. Time—2h. 4m.

EDDIE POWERS FOR PITTSBURGH

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 29 (AP)—An agreement under which Pittsburgh is virtually assured the return of National League hockey competition was reached here last night. A controversy over the lease of a rink for the entry ended amicably with an announcement that terms had been agreed on by James F. Callahan, president of the Pittsburgh club, and representatives of lessor of the rink. A five-year lease will be signed today, it was said after the conference. President Callahan left last night for Montreal to attend a meeting of the National League Saturday. Callahan and William V. (Bill) Dwyer, New York sportsman, and chief owner of the local franchise, are expected to line up players there and sign up a manager. Eddie Powers, who last year managed the Boston Bruin Cubs, has been mentioned as the probable leader of the new club.

SIMMONS, HAAS, DYKES SOLD

NEW YORK, Sept. 29 (AP)—Connie Mack, manager of the Philadelphia Athletics, last night announced the sale of Outfielders Al Simmons and "Mule" Haas and Infielder Jimmy Dykes to the Chicago White Sox for an unannounced amount of cash. Mack declined to comment on the deal, one of the most sensational in recent years, but said he might make some further announcement after the World Series. The tall Athletic manager declined to say whether the deal presaged a break-up of the Athletic machine which galloped to three successive American League championships from 1929 through 1931, but which was distanced by the New York Yankees this year.

MISS DORAN THIRD-TIME CHAMPION

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—By winning the girls' golf championship for the third year in succession, Pauline Doran, of North Surrey, achieved a record in an international final against Aline de Gunzbourg, of Paris, on the Stoke Poges course near here Sept. 16. Miss Doran, who first won this title when she was only 15, will still be below the limit age of 19 in next year's event for which she is likely to start favorite.

FARRELL AND KERRIGAN LEAD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Sept. 29—J. J. (Johnny) Farrell and George Kerrigan led the field in the first 36 holes of the Westchester open golf tournament at the Wykagyl Country Club yesterday, tying for first place with cards of 150. Eighty-nine golfers entered play.

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Canadian Women's Senior Golf Play

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Sept. 29—The tenth annual championship of the Canadian Women's Senior Golf Association now in progress here apparently rests between two local players, Mrs. Duncan Coulson of York Downs and Mrs. Sidney Jones of the Toronto Golf Club, the defending champion. In the first half of the 36-hole medal competition Wednesday, Mrs. Coulson carded a 92 and Mrs. Jones was two strokes more. Their closest rival was Miss E. MacLennan of Cornwall with 103, which score leads the Class B division. Mrs. Jones has won the title five previous years. Scores were:

CLASS A

Mrs. D. Coulson, York Downs	92	11	81
Mrs. Sidney Jones, Toronto Golf	94	11	83
Mrs. F. Matthews, Lambton	100	17	83
Mrs. Burditt, Toronto Golf	106	20	86
Mrs. Hamilton Burns, Toronto H.	106	15	91
Mrs. John Dick, Toronto Golf	108	18	90
Mrs. W. G. Thomson, Kanawaki	111	15	96
Mrs. A. Miles, Rosedale	128	19	110

CLASS B

Miss E. MacKennan, Cornwall	103	23	80
Mrs. F. Hankin, Rosemere	106	24	82
Lady Baillie, Toronto Ladies	107	21	86
Mrs. A. Leslie, Toronto Ladies	108	21	87
Mrs. E. S. Jaques, Whitlock	111	22	89
Mrs. G. Glennie, Rosedale	112	28	84
Mrs. A. N. Mitchell, Rosedale	113	22	91
Miss W. Hoskins, Toronto Hunt	115	22	93
Mrs. M. Doherty, Lambton	115	23	92
Mrs. E. A. Mumford, Whitlock	115	24	91
Mrs. R. J. Dilworth, Lambton	115	25	90
Mrs. Eustace Smith, Toronto G.	118	24	94
Mrs. W. C. Stikeman, Rosedale	118	24	94
Mrs. S. Holmstead, Toronto G.	118	29	90
Mrs. R. C. Donald, Lambton	121	28	93
Mrs. R. F. Forrest, Porthope	122	24	98

CLASS C

Mrs. J. Fairbairn, Kanawaki	112	29	83
Mrs. T. O. Aked, Royal York	112	30	82
Mrs. C. Meyers, Toronto Ladies	119	30	89
Mrs. Graeme Adam, Toronto Golf	121	35	86
Mrs. Somerset, Hamilton	124	30	94
Miss N. A. Card, Porthope	127	36	91
Mrs. H. Greene, Lambton	128	33	95
Mrs. W. W. Tilley, Toronto Golf	130	36	94
Mrs. A. Brown, Lambton	131	30	101
Mrs. A. D. Fry, Royal Montreal	139	36	103
Mrs. Wallace Scott, Lambton	147	36	111

NINE-HOLE SECTION

Mrs. H. M. Bostwick, Hamilton	48	13	35
Mrs. A. E. Mussen, Mount Bruno	53	18	35
Mrs. H. Martin, Toronto Golf	64	18	46
Miss Mathel Kerr, Cobourg	65	18	47
Miss Fowlds, Toronto Hunt	66	18	48
Mrs. Geo. Watt, Brantford	70	18	52

FARM CALLED BASIS OF TRADE RECOVERY

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 29—"Recovery from this cycle of depression depends most upon agricultural recovery, and agriculture will help the general condition more than any other single factor," according to Prof. Willard E. Atkins, chairman of the economics department at New York University and editor and principal author of the symposium, "Economic Behavior."

Professor Atkins's comment was made today in indorsing Senator William E. Borah's plan for scaling down and canceling farm mortgages. Mr. Borah urged that insurance and mortgage companies holding farm paper take the initiative in the action.

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The Editor's Puzzle

1.

If of the two plans the second only was a curative process and not a preventative; but everyone has had occasion to look into it feel that it is the better proposal, and that it should supersede the present system.

(Corrected form of puzzle appearing on Daily Features page)

MAIL SERVICE PROMISED NEW DEAL ON RELIEF

House Post Office Committee Points to Injustices in Act

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29—Radical revision in the next Congress of the so-called Economy Act to eradicate alleged injustices arising from the operation of the furlough plan was promised postal workers yesterday by Representative James M. Mead (D.) of New York, chairman of the House Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

Evidence of distress and suffering placed before members of the committee by postal workers of various classes at the first of a series of hearings to be held here this week brought forth expressions of sympathy and declarations of resentment against the "misleading information" given to members of Congress previous to approval of the furlough plan.

Federal workers denied civic charity relief because they are federal workers but forced to work for as low as $4.25 a week, and workers without shoes to wear or food to eat, were described to the committee.

"This is a terrible condition," said Mr. Mead during the testimony. "Congress never intended such hardships should result. The sponsors of the furlough plan—the postmaster, administration leaders in the House, and of course, President Hoover, misled us into thinking the furlough plan not only would keep the present employees working but would provide employment for many others unable to find work.

"We passed this furlough bill, thinking we would aid unemployment. What do we find? Unemployment is increasing and the Federal Government is causing it. Moreover, many employees of the Government are working at starvation wages."

Mr. Mead called his committee together this week to take up grievances of the postal workers against the Economy Act. Mr. Ferry K. Heath, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury in charge of public buildings; Mr. James A. Wetmore, acting supervising architect, and others have been called to testify regarding the interdepartmental building committee's plans for aiding employment relief by building post offices throughout the country.

Mr. Mead contended that Congress, because of the "misinformation given us," has increased postal rates and decreased the postal services.

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Back-to-Soil Movement Aids Miami's Needy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla., Sept. 29—A complete rehabilitation of Miami's needy families through a back-to-the-soil movement, is the purpose of the National Rehabilitation Association recently formed here and now launching a city-wide sale of vegetable certificates.

"In the vegetable certificate sale," explains Dr. Everett S. Smith, president of the association, "we are merely asking the public to pay in advance for vegetables they will use in the next few months, for these certificates will be negotiable at face value in purchase of the association vegetables to be raised on the relief farm and marketed to the Miami stores."

The association's plan provides for moving families to a relief center. Here they will be schooled in farming and made independent. Produce raised on the relief farm will be marketed in Miami and 10 per cent of all crops raised will be donated to the welfare organizations of the city.

Because the association is to be self-supporting and not a charity organization, the vegetable certificates are being sold now to provide immediate funds for the purchase of food for the families pending the harvesting of their crops, also for the purchase of fertilizer, seed and farm equipment. Actual rehabilitation of the first group of families is to be started as soon as the money is available.

PUERTO RICAN UNITS BEGIN RELIEF WORK

SAN JUAN, P. R., Sept. 29 (AP)—Relief agencies went into action today to assist the hundreds of families left homeless and without means of support by the hurricane which struck Puerto Rico Tuesday.

The Island Emergency Relief Committee placed $10,000 at the disposal of the Red Cross chapter, which appropriated an equal sum. The committee has launched a campaign for additional funds. In towns where food supplies are still available the local authorities have received limited cash amounts to provide food for the destitute.

BALTIMORE, MD.

BALTIMORE, MD.

No

McADOO SERVES NOTICE AGAINST WETS' DICTATION

Declares He Will Resist Return of Saloon If Elected Senator

SANTA BARBARA, Calif., Sept. 29 (AP)—Mr. William G. McAdoo, Democratic nominee for United States Senator from California, announced yesterday he "will not accept dictation" of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment on the liquor question.

Replying to the stand taken against his candidacy by Mr. Jouett Shouse, president of the association, he said:

"Mr. Jouett Shouse and certain financial interests in New York have announced that they are opposed to me as United States Senator from California and that they do favor Mr. Tallant Tubbs, the Republican nominee. These New York interests are seeking now to restore the open saloon in America. That is their backing and that is their purpose.

"I will never vote for the return of the saloon in America and I have said so repeatedly. What I will do if elected to the United States Senate is this. I will not accept dictation from this or any other organization; I will vote in the Senate for submission to the states of a repeal resolution in exact conformity with the Democratic platform.

"Under the Constitution of the United States, this is all any Senator or Congressman can possibly do. Nothing more. Thereafter if 35 states votes 'yes' (for repeal), the Eighteenth Amendment goes out of the Constitution. If 13 states vote 'no,' the Eighteenth Amendment stays in the Constitution.

"This is all there is to it and there is no other method. The intelligent people of California can decide for themselves whom they want for United States Senator. I will not stand for the dictation of any outfit in New York or elsewhere outside of California on this issue of their own making."

Michigan Drys Unite Against Wet Inroads

(Continued from Page 1)

and to impose an excise tax on sales of intoxicating beverages. The wets propose that "neither Legislature nor such commission may authorize the manufacture or sale . . . in any county in which electors thereof, by a majority vote, shall prohibit the same."

This, it was explained, would put the dry county in the helpless position of "trying to defend its morals and welfare against the powerful and aggressive, even lawless, booze forces overwhelming it from the outside."

People Warned What Vote Means

Leaders who attended the meeting and who are now ready to go into an intensive campaign to last until the eve of the election on Nov. 8, delivering radio addresses, appearing at mass meetings, and everywhere arousing friends of prohibition to action, were instructed to lay special emphasis on the "efforts of the liquor combinations to fool the public into believing that the November votes will be cast on the question of repealing the Eighteenth Amendment."

"This is a deliberate attempt to deceive the public," Mr. Pelter explained, as he quoted from a recent editorial in the Grand Rapids Herald:

"It (the so-called red, white and blue petition of the repealists to amend the State Constitution) is a flagrant plain and simple effort to place Michigan in the ranks of the rebel states, to make Michigan a seceding state. It is not a nullification of the Constitution of the United States: it is a defiance of that Constitution.

"It is treason against the authority of the United States. It's red, white and blue colors and name are not alone a misnomer, but a dragging of the national colors in the mud and slime.

"Probably few of those who have signed the petition took the trouble to read it. There are many fine patriots who believe that prohibition is a failure. The proposed amendment is sedition, plain and simple. It is not even smart. It is the privilege of each citizen of this country to think as he pleases on this question. But the way to take the Eighteenth Amendment out of the Constitution is the same method that was employed to put it in."

Wets Covet Michigan

Leaders of the campaign here declare that Michigan is regarded by the liquor interests as one of the key states, that a victory here would be used by them for further assaults upon the Constitution, according to Mr. Pelter.

It was significant, he said, that earlier this week brewers were in Detroit, holding their first national convention in 17 years, and admonishing the reporters who attended their sessions to be careful what they said and to make it plain that the meeting was merely a social gathering.

At the same time the brewers were meeting, the Allied Youth of the State, organized by Mrs. Truman H. Newberry, long a prominent society leader in Detroit, was holding a rally attended by hundreds of young men and young women who have gone back to their homes to carry on the temperance fight. Mrs. Newberry reported that more than 5000 youths are now enrolled for campaigning in Michigan.

Every temperance organization in the State has been combined into a United Dry Campaign Committee, Mr. Pelter announced. This includes the W. C. T. U., Anti-Saloon League, Allied Youth, Christian Endeavor, Baptist Young People's Union and others. At a recent organization meeting here 300 Detroit ministers enrolled as active workers in the unified forces.

W.C.T.U. Puts Prohibition Questions Up to Drys

Special from Monitor Bureau

EVANSTON, Ill., Sept. 29—By directing all their energies to the support of dry congressmen, drys should prepare to defeat the "wet conspiracy" to abolish prohibition, the National W. C. T. U. declared in a statement from headquarters here.

To stir the dry voter to action, the W. C. T. U. asks a few questions. Among them are these:

"Is it unjust to believe a deliberate effort has been made by a small group of millionaires to divert the thinking of the nation from economic problems to raising a general outcry for the return of the legalized liquor traffic?

"Is the enforcement of the prohibition law more hopeless than the enforcement of the smuggling laws, the kidnaping laws or the laws against robbery, racketeering and murder? If so, why does the Government secure a larger percentage of convictions from its prohibition cases than in any other class of prosecutions?

"Is it seriously proposed that the sale of liquor shall be placed in charge of corrupt political machines in wet industrial states by some system of so-called state control, with its certainty of enormous graft and the solidifying of a tyrannical and insatiable commercial-political organization?"

Government Acts Quickly In Missouri Wet Cases

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 29 (AP)—A special federal grand jury, meeting here tomorrow, will dig into evidence uncovered here in widespread raids when the Federal Government struck its sharpest blow at the illicit liquor traffic.

Mr. William L. Vandeventer, United States attorney, said yesterday he will ask indictments of scores of operators, owners, bartenders and employees connected with more than 30 night clubs, road houses and gambling resorts closed within six hours by 99 prohibition agents, all but a few of whom were imported.

Watching from Washington will be Mr. William D. Mitchell, Attorney-General, who passed on the plan of attack, more than two months in the making, and told his chief subordinate here to strike when ready.

De luxe trappings, long, shiny bars and fixtures, gaming tables, chuk-a-luk cages, and bric-a-brac were dismantled and carted away to warehouses under supervision of federal agents all day.

Dry Battle Half Won, Declares Dr. McBride

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 29—Declaring that only one dry Representative in Congress has been defeated in the primary contests held in the various states this year, the Rev. Dr. F. Scott McBride, national president of the Anti-Saloon League, said here today all the friends of prohibition need to do is to repeat their primary success in the general election.

Dr. McBride excepted Missouri from his statement of fact, since Missouri representatives did not run from districts, but at large. The only incumbent representative among the drys to lose in a district primary contest, he said, was Mr. Willis C. Hawley (R.) of Oregon, and in his case other issues were prominent.

The plan of organization of the Missouri Legislature in which each county has at least one representative in the lower branch was especially commended by Dr. McBride, who is here for a two-day conference of St. Louis and Missouri dry leaders. Such a plan assures the rural dry sections their just influence in the matter of state liquor legislation, he said.

Nomination and election of representatives at large, as is the rule in Missouri, Minnesota, Mississippi and Kentucky this year, he objected to as placing the dry candidate at a disadvantage in the wet centers of urban population. The wets would be unwise to count too strongly on at large voting, he declared, since it will be only temporary.

Snake-Bite Whisky Gets New Setback

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—The old fallacy that alcohol is a cure for snake bite was given another negative vote here recently, by Mr. C. S. Brimley, of the division of entomology, North Carolina State Department of Agriculture.

In an article headed "Poisonous Snakes in North Carolina," Mr. Brimley made this statement:

"Neither whisky nor any other stimulant is a remedy for snake bite. In fact, all stimulants simply help the poison to take effect more quickly and do no good whatever."

W. C. T. U. Keeps Free

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LYNCHBURG, Va.—Opposition to the prohibition planks of both major political parties is expressed by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union here and indorsement of either party was withheld, leaving its members free to vote as they please. The union decided to support for Congress only such candidates as declare for retention of the Eighteenth Amendment.

HOOVER ON AIR TONIGHT

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29 (AP)—President Hoover will deliver a brief, nationally broadcast radio address tonight shortly after 8:30 p. m. (eastern standard time) giving his ideas on the protection of children for the benefit of representatives of 1800 women's organizations gathered in a round table discussion at New York.

"Need Some Help?"

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

G. O. P. BARRAGE LIFTS TO WEST IN NEW LINE-UP

Seeks to Repair Damage There to Ruptures in Party Ranks

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29—Encouraged by what appears a most satisfactory solution to threatening factional disputes within the party ranks in New York State, the Republican high command turned its eyes to the West today, hoping to repair the party organization there as effectively.

The new line of activity has for its objective the return of Senator William E. Borah, Progressive Republican of Idaho, to the party folds—or at least to secure from him the promise to make one good speech in Mr. Hoover's support. The veterar from Idaho is credited with having been the most important single factor in winning the Northwest for Hoover in 1928 and campaign strategists place a high value on his influence throughout that section.

This concern over the Northwest, however, comes only after the high command has made certain that party fences are in good order in the all-important industrial East. Their strategy is obviously based on the primary necessity of holding New York, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and the smaller states grouped around them. This will form the nucleus with which they are convinced they can carry the nation for President Hoover.

Confidence that this section is now in good Republican order arises from reliable indications that the threatened clash between Mr. William J. Donovan, former Assistant Attorney-General, and Mr. F. Trubee Davison, Assistant Secretary of War, over the Republican gubernatorial nomination has been amicably settled.

According to Republican headquarters it may be safely assumed that Mr. Donovan will be nominated for the Governorship and Mr. Davison to the post of Lieutenant-Governor when the Republican state conventon meets on Oct. 4 and that Mr. Hoover's influence has been largely responsible for this solution.

Not only is this action looked upon as welding the party in New York into a harmonious unit, but it is also considered a very skillful bid for the Irish vote of New York and other industrial centers which is said to be still resentful of Governor Roosevelt's nomination at Chicago and loyal to Mr. Alfred E. Smith.

Whether a similar victory can be won by party strategists in Idaho is said to depend largely on the prohibition question. Senator Borah has always been a firm supporter of the Eighteenth Amendment and based his defection from party ranks frankly on the action of the Republican convention, and Mr. Hoover's acceptance speech, both of which he considered unfavorable to the dry cause.

If he can be convinced, as have many of the most active dry leaders, that dry interests are linked with those of the Republican Party and that the platform is fundamentally designed to improve temperance in the country it is conceded there might be a chance of at least qualified indorsement of the Hoover candidacy.

Meanwhile, the active speaking campaign was opened with a broadside against Governor Roosevelt in the form of telegrams released from party leaders at important points along the route of the Democratic nominee, charging that he had not only failed to produce a plan for economic recovery, but had proved to be "the greatest single vote-getter for Herbert Hoover now on the stump."

Roosevelt Aided Hoover In West, G.O.P. Reports

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 29—Characterizing Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt as the "greatest single vote-getter for Herbert Hoover now on the stump," the Republican national headquarters here says that the Democratic candidate has "left in the wake of his western tour a host of new Hoover votes."

This is indicated, according to Mr. Everett Sanders, chairman of the Republican National Committee, by scores of letters and telegrams received at headquarters, and especially by messages from Republican leaders in six of the states in which Governor Roosevelt spoke.

From Kansas, Senator Arthur Capper reported that Governor Roosevelt's "large audience of Kansas farmers, who came with hopes aroused, were disappointed."

From Idaho, Mr. P. R. Parry, chairman of the Idaho Republican State Committee, telegraphed that his State appeared disappointed because the Democratic candidate did not say anything about silver.

"Workers who had visions of real leadership in Roosevelt have expressed great disappointment and are putting their faith in President Hoover," he stated.

From Oregon, Mr. Ralph E. Williams, vice-chairman of the Republican National Committee, observed disappointment in the Governor's speech on the power question, declaring that "President Hoover is much stronger today than he was before the Governor's coming."

Republican reports from Utah, California and Washington were in a similar tone.

POST OFFICE STUDY BEGUN

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29 (AP) — A broad study of post office mail and building contracts was begun yesterday by the House Post Office Committee, with governmental officers subject to call. The committee is laying the groundwork in the examination of departmental chiefs, to go into the country and inquire into various complaints.

Practice of Spreading Jobs Widely Adopted by Employers

Some to Retain Shorter Week on Permanent Basis, Others Regard It as Emergency Measure

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 28—The practice of spreading factory work as a means of relieving unemployment, part-time basis, by rotating shifts and staggering work periods, or by a combination of both methods, has been widely adopted by manufacturers throughout the United States during the present economic slump, according to a survey made public by the National Industrial Conference Board today.

Of 1503 manufacturing establishments which furnished information to the board, 114 were operating on a five-day schedule, the report said. Twenty-five had adopted a five-day week before the present era. Of the 89 others which were operating on this schedule for the first time during the time of stress, 47 per cent stated definitely that it was their intention to continue on it even after business recovery; 20 per cent expressed the opinion that a shorter work schedule would probably be permanent; about 30 per cent regarded it as entirely an emergency measure. Two companies reported that the five-day schedule was definitely unsatisfactory.

From the wage-earner's standpoint there is no doubt that the shortened work period in the form of fewer working days per week would be much more popular than in the form of fewer working hours per day, for the reason that concentrated leisure is more usable than a similar amount of free time broken into small daily installments, the report said.

"Under present emergency conditions," the report said, "shorter work schedules have been put into effect at unchanged hourly rates of pay without general protest, either because curtailment was recognized as unavoidable for the time being, or because it was understood that the shorter work schedule would make possible the employment of some who were without jobs or income.

"Probably a considerable factor in the general activity of industry between 1925 and 1929 was the enlarged domestic demand for luxuries as well as necessities made possible by the relatively high earnings of the great mass of wage earners.

"It has been estimated that about one-half of the annual expenditures of all people in the United States comes from salaried employees and wage earners whose average annual earnings are $2000 or less. To the extent, therefore, that this purchasing power would be diminished because of a reduction in earning power, demand for manufactured products would decrease and a desirable market lost."

OREGON GREEN PEAS WELCOMED IN EAST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore.—When dairying, salmon packing, logging and lumbering in the vicinity of Astoria, Ore., were affected by the trade recession, agriculturists looked about for a new cash crop from the tidelands of the region and selected green peas. The first crop is now being harvested and shipped to Boston, New York and Philadelphia for sale on the late vegetable market in those cities. Reports show a fine reception.

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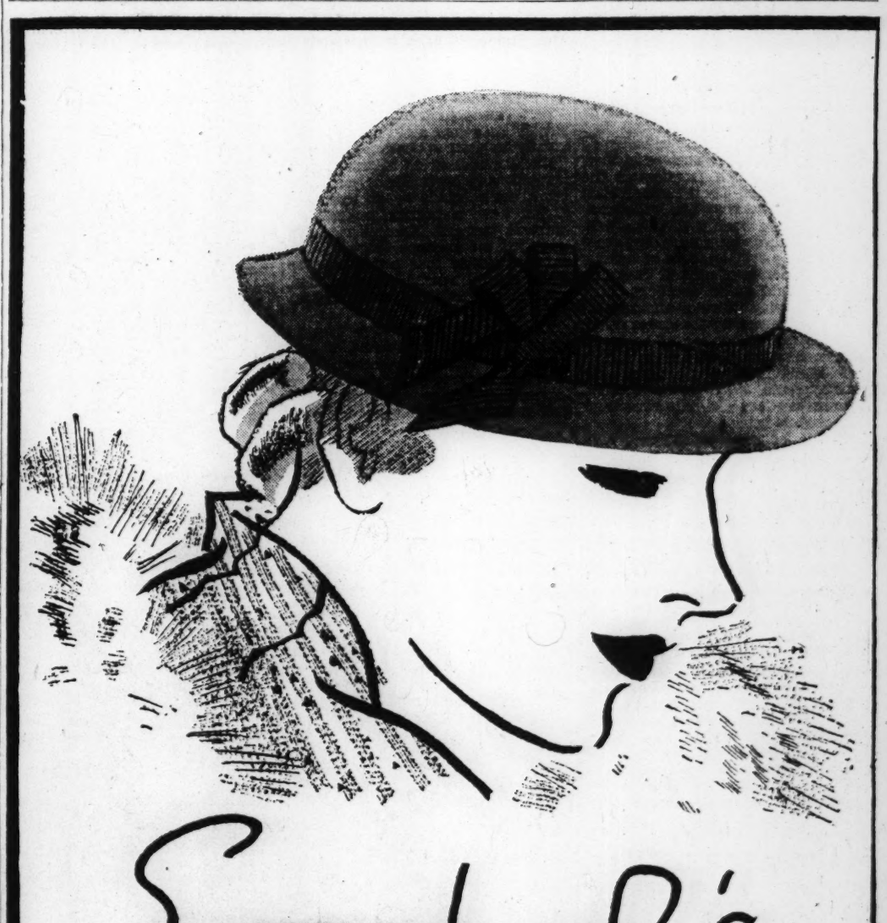
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THE YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

Randon Hall

By RUTH AMET

Part I

THE three Randon girls preferred stories of boarding school life to any other form of entertainment. They read and reread all the boarding school books available. Boarding school! The mere mention suggested the most fascinating possibilities. Mrs. Randon often found herself hard-pressed to satisfy the demand "Tell us some more, Mother, about when you went to boarding school."

One day Rhoda broke the bubble of delight by asking blithely, "Don't you think it's about time to think of sending me to boarding school, Mums—at least by next year? I'm nearly 14, two whole years older than you were when you went to Lenox Academy."

"Darling youngster," Mrs. Randon protested. "Boarding school is an expensive proposition. If it were not for Jerry and Jill, Daddy might possibly manage to let you have a year. But the twins are boarding school enthusiasts, too. I've thought all along you realized we couldn't conceivably finance three daughters at a private school."

Rhoda failed to turn away quickly enough. Mrs. Randon saw with dismay that she was crying. "I'm so, so very sorry, dear," she soothed briskly. "I'm afraid we've greatly overdone the boarding school theme." Rhoda was sobbing in her arms by this time. "You see, I thought you were all enjoying it vicariously."

"What's vic—vicariously?" asked Jill through a mist of tears.

"Why, enjoying it through putting yourselves in the place of the Betty, or Patty, or Barbara-at-boarding-school you happen to be reading about."

"We do in a way," said Jill, "but it's not the same as going ourselves. I—I guess I'll go weed the nasturtiums."

* * *

Rhoda made an April recovery, but the twins, Geraldine and Gillian—Jerry and Jill for every day—took the shattering of their boarding school dream much harder. Mrs. Randon found that they had been confidently anticipating a roseate, madcap existence of midnight feasts and "gym" frolics. For a few days the happy-hearted twins were as near sullen as their mother had ever seen them. Faced with an overwhelming disappointment for the first time in their lives, they found it difficult to rise above it.

They even neglected Dorry Donner, the little 12-year-old neighbor, whose blondness and age and intimacy with the twins, caused both Mrs. Randon and Mrs. Donner frequently to refer to them as the triplets. It was Mrs. Donner who eased the situation by planning an all-day picnic at the beach. Rapturous over the surprise-outing, the twins went gayly off to bed and their readjustment to everyday things seemed complete.

After a rather deplorable scramble at sandwich-making, the Randon girls left in high spirits next morning. They had overslept and had disarranged things rather badly on Frieda's immaculate shelves in their haste to meet the Donners at the appointed time. Their mother soon discovered that they had left a chaotic bedroom behind them as well. And Frieda's cleaning day, too! Would they ever learn to be orderly and considerate of others? Boarding school would be an excellent thing for them with its rules and regulations and necessity for coöperation. Then Mrs. Randon's eyes began to dance. She would make their beds for them this one last time, but she would make them by a method known to every girl who ever went to boarding school.

Frieda, entering tight-lipped with annoyance, held out a letter. At sight of the neat room she relaxed somewhat and commenced sweeping in what the twins called her "medium mad" manner. Mrs Randon, after one glance at the letter, hurried down to the cool veranda for a half hour of genuine enjoyment. For the letter was from Lydia Garrison, beloved roommate of her own boarding school days.

But this particular letter, though enjoyable, brought a new girl problem. Lydia was going abroad for the winter and wished to send Nina, her 13-year old daughter, together with Miss Mills, Nina's governess, to the Randons. There would be a generous check each month. The sum named seemed little short of princely to Mrs. Randon. And Miss Mills would have an increase in salary for the purpose of instructing the three young Randons in French and music in addition to Nina. "I would so much rather leave Nina with you than send her to boarding school, the only other alternative," Lydia wrote.

Mrs. Randon laughed ruefully, for Mrs. Donner, with the utmost tact, was already trying to arrange to leave Gay and Dorry with her, on the paying guest basis, so that she might go east with her husband on his annual tour of factories.

"Six girls in this house and it would shake and bulge and the roof pop off." Mrs. Randon shook with laughter at the thought. "My three and Nina are four, and Gay and Dorry make six, sure enough. Six beds! Oh, mercy me!" she stopped laughing. "Six bath robes to be hung up; six pairs of slippers to insist on being shelved; Frieda on the warpath— She might as well run a boarding school and be done with it. Well," she found herself laughing again, "Why not?" Going to her desk, she answered the letter.

The three girls returned glowing in time for dinner. Rhoda declared Seabright more fun than ever. Jill said she wished she could go there every Saturday. Jerry, passing her plate for more mashed potato, remarked casually that she would almost as soon live at the beach the year round as go to boarding school. Mrs. Randon listened with flattering attention. "Early to bed, dears," she said a little later. "No wheedling, on your way. I've something very, very confidential to discuss with Daddy."

Three reluctant girls went slowly upstairs. "Darling Mums, she made our beds," said Jill between yawns. "Frieda would let us sit up all night, stand up all night—" More yawns. "Hang by our heels all night," finished Jerry. "I simply forgot," said Rhoda. "Sweet of Mother!"

But there was something odd about the beds. Jerry discovered it first. "Cat's foot," she gasped, "Mother's made us apple-pie beds!" Rhoda turned her bed back doubtfully. Sure enough, the top sheet was neatly doubled back from the center, making it impossible to get in. Jill croaked dismally, "Just when we're so awfully sleepy." Rhoda smiled her curliest smile. "It's up to us boarding-school-ites to hop to it and make these beds over," she said. "I, for one, like Tar-Baby, 'ain't sayin' nuthin'."

* * *

Jerry and Jill eyed their mother with open curiosity when she appeared hatted and coated at the breakfast table. "I'm making an early start with Daddy, dears," she told them. And no "start for where?" or "start for what?" brought additional information. When Rhoda made belated appearance at the breakfast table her mother and father had gone.

"'Put your room in apple-pie order—Mother really had the audacity to say 'apple-pie'—and keep cut of the kitchen,' that's all she told us," informed Jill.

If Mrs. Randon mystified her daughters with her all-day absence, she more than mystified them in the few days that followed. Sometimes it seemed to them she was on the verge of spring house-cleaning. Only it wasn't spring; it was September. What was up? Mrs. Donner seemed to be connected with it too. Such odd telephone conversations, so much intervisiting! Finally, Rhoda could stand it no longer. "Mother," she urged, "can't you take me into your confidence. Of course, it's not necessary to tell the twins. But why you don't tell me, I can't understand."

"I will then," said Mrs. Randon. "I'll tell you today and the twins tomorrow. That gives you a full 24 hours priority for—er—seniority. The mystery, as you call it, is boarding school."

Rhoda's face fell. "You're joking."

"But I'm not. You're going to boarding school; the twins are going; your father's going; Frieda's going; the dog and cat are going. And besides going to boarding school, darling, you're going to the beach; the twins are going to the beach—"

"Mother," demanded Rhoda between laughter and astonishment, "may I ask where you're going?"

"To boarding school at the beach," announced Mother firmly.

[To be continued next Thursday]

Back From the Arctic

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR - © Keystone-Underwood

A Group of English Public School Boys Photographed at King's Cross, London, on Their Return From the Arctic. They Are Members of the Newly-Formed Public School Exploring Club, and Spent a Month in the Forests of Finland, Living in Tents and Journeying Into the Arctic Circle.

Schoolboys Adventure in the Wildest Part of Lapland

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

"A TEST of endurance"—that is how Surgeon Commander G. Murray Levick describes the expedition to the arctic, which he and eight English public school boys undertook this August.

Surgeon Commander Levick, who was a member of Captain Scott's last expedition to the south pole, is the founder of the Public School Exploring Club, and chose for its first trip a visit to the wildest part of Lapland, where the little party spent 28 days in the forests, and traveled into the arctic circle.

After the long journey northward by boat, rail and motor, the boys, whose ages ranged from 14 to 19, marched 16 miles carrying their tents and provisions with them. The loneliness of the cold nights was cheered by camp fires, the boys taking it in turn to keep watch. They fed mostly on reindeer meat, rye bread—which they say is much nicer than the bread they get at home—cheese, butter, chocolate and dried fruit, and were fortunate in finding a plentiful supply of blueberries.

Marching over trackless stretches of land; trekking through long undergrowth and forests, when the waterproof boots which were indispensible made going extremely heavy, the intrepid young travelers were tested to the utmost, and not found wanting. Sometimes there would come the excitement of finding themselves followed by bears, when a chorus of shouting was set up to scare the beasts away; sometime, too, came the hazardous joy of shooting rapids in canoe-shaped boats patched, so the boys say, "with pieces of moss."

With a compass to guide them, since maps were found to be inaccurate, the party steered itself to a distance of 250 miles from the nearest railway station, marching by day and sleeping in tents by night. Meteorological readings were taken, and studies were made of the flora and fauna.

"It has been a useful experiment, and has taught the boys to fend for themselves," Surgeon Commander Levick says. "Next year I hope to organize a much larger party."

Key to Puzzle

Key to "Chess-Move Poetry," published last Thursday:

"Do not cross the bridge till you
come to it,
Is a proverb old and of excellent
wit."—Longfellow.

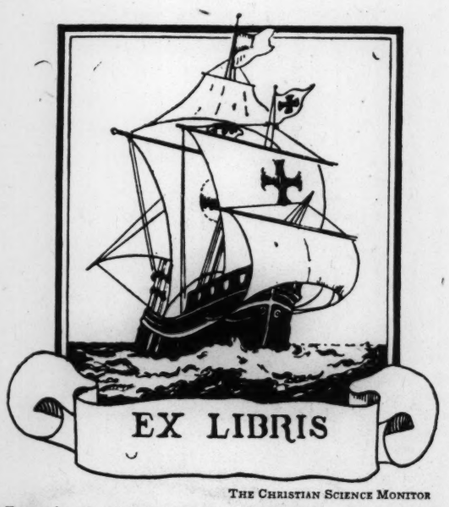
How to Make Your Own Bookplates

By HARRY IRVING SHUMWAY

ORIGINAL bookplates add a great deal to your personal library. They not only identify your books as your own but, if they are artistic, they add greatly to their appearance.

But the cost of an original bookplate is very high. First, you must get a design made by an artist or, if you have a talent for drawing, make it yourself. Next, it must be engraved on a copper plate by an engraver. After that prints may be made in any number by a printer, but the original cost of the copper plate is high.

There is an inexpensive way to make your own bookplates, if you have any talent for design and drawing. And the process is most interesting. If you develop any degree of skill at it, you can not only make your own bookplates in any number quite inexpensively, but you can do them for others. It would be quite possible to make this sort of thing useful and profitable, especially in the Christmas season, when original bookplates for your friends and acquaintances might be in demand.



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Example of a Bookplate Design. The Process by Which Such Plates Can Be Designed and Made Is Described in the Accompanying Article.

The process described here will produce a good bookplate which will look a good deal like a copper plate print, if carefully done. The prints are a deep sepia, having the color of an etching. The outfit needed is very simple. Some Bristol board to make the first design upon, a bit of tracing cloth, a Gillott's crow-quill drawing pen, some brown print paper and a printing frame. This frame is the regular photographic printing frame with a glass to press the print on while printing by sunlight or electric light.

The bookplate is rarely larger than three inches by four inches, as sometimes it has to go in books of very small size. So we are required to make our drawing fairly small, hence the use of the Gillott's quill, a very fine pointed instrument. These you can get at any art goods dealers.

Now of course the first essential is a good design. It ought to be something suitable in character, suggesting a library or perhaps the owner himself. In short, it ought to be something individual.

If you have talent for designing, you will have no trouble. But you can get some good ideas from books on how a bookplate ought to look. The Encyclopedia Britannica has several examples, and there are books in the public libraries with many more. With a little free hand drawing, and these examples in front of you as guides, it is not difficult to evolve something after a fashion. You can trace a bit from this one and that one, shift things about, add a bit of your own—and soon you'll find a design looking up at you from the paper.

Make this design as good as you can on a sheet of Bristol board. The more carefully you do this drawing, the better your subsequent prints will be. Use the Gillott's quill pen and black India drawing ink.

Generally at the bottom of a bookplate there is the phrase "Ex Libris" with the owner's name printed below. This you can draw on the design in its proper place. Your design is now ready to be transferred to the tracing cloth.

Pin the tracing cloth firmly over the design with thumb tacks, with the rough side of the cloth up. Now make the most careful tracing on the cloth. Use the black ink—and this must be well done if you want fine prints later. Every line, no matter how small, should be clear solid black.

The printing is next. Brown print paper is a good deal like blue print paper, if you are familiar with that article. It prints by sunlight. It must be handled in a room with very subdued light or it will print when you don't want it to. This paper is a canary color when unexposed to the sun. It is the canary side that goes next to the drawing, as the yellow side is the sensitive one. There are three grades of this brown print paper and thin medium is the one to use for bookplates.

Now place the design on the tracing cloth in the printing frame, face down on the glass. Next lay a sheet of the brown print paper, yellow side down on the cloth. Clamp down the printing frame and expose in the sunlight for about two minutes. The exposure will vary according to the intensity of the sunlight.

After the exposure, wash for a minute or so, using running water if possible. Then immerse the print in a solution of hypo. This is the photographic hypo (hyposulphite of soda) and the solution is made by adding about a tablespoonful of the hypo to a quart of water. Let the print remain in this bath for five minutes or more and then wash in clear running water. The hypo must be all washed off the print.

Allow this to dry. We now have a negative of our design, white lines on a sepia background. From this negative we can make as many positive prints as we wish—thousands if we need them.

Place this negative in the printing frame face down and place another piece of unexposed brown print paper on it, yellow side down. Print as before, wash and fix and wash clean. Then dry. We now have a positive, a replica of our original drawing in sepia. If the drawing and tracing have been good and carefully done, you ought to have a splendid bookplate.

The lettering may not be so easy at first. But if you are not proficient at freehand lettering, the letters can be traced from a magazine page which has the right size type. Rule your guide lines on the tracing cloth to show where the letters should go. Of course, if you are a good letterer they can be put right in on the original drawing on the Bristol board in ink. When finished mount the plates in the books with library paste.

This making of bookplates is loads of fun and it is also well worth the doing. You must not expect to make perfect plates at first. But if you keep trying, you are sure to turn out some very satisfactory designs and bookplates before long.

Printing Frame

If you do not wish to go to the expense of buying a regular photographic printing frame, you can make one very easily by the following method: Get two sheets of double thick window glass at the hardware store, about four inches by five, or five by seven. Bind these pieces together on one edge only with a strip of adhesive tape. This makes a sort of glass folder. You can do all your printing with this by placing the brown print paper and negative between the sheets of glass. It will be held firmly in position if you secure it at the opposite end from the tape with one of those strong metal clips.

These prints, of course, can be tinted in water color if desired. Some designs are improved with a little color.

We have confined ourselves to a description of making bookplates, but this method of making brown prints can be used on other things. If you wish to make copies of any drawing or photograph, it can be traced in the manner described and the prints made in any amount. Some effects can be had that look quite like etchings. It depends, of course, on the artist.

[Note: Brown print paper can be bought at dealers in artist and architects' supplies.]

Mail Bag

Zurich, Switzerland

Dear Editor:

We are four girls from 17 to 20 years old, belonging to a class in the Sunday School at Zurich. We have every week an English lesson and have now started writing some letters. We should like to receive letters from girls of our age in other countries and we will try to answer them as well as we can.

In our English lessons we first read and translate exercises from our grammar. Sometimes we also have dictation. The end of our English lesson is always very nice. We take the Monitor and read the Diary of Snubs, our little friend. We hope that we can soon read articles in the Monitor and study the works of Mrs. Eddy. Our teacher has been in Boston and we like it when she tells us about The Mother Church.

Emmy S.
Hermine W.
Martha W.
Nelly H.

[Translated from the German]

Bischofswerda, Germany

Dear Editor:

In Beyers periodical Für Alle (For All) I read today that one can apply to you if he desires to correspond with those in other countries. English or French correspondence, yes, that has been my dearest desire for a very long time! I have often made the attempt to secure a foreign address, but thus far it has been without success, although I have spent much money. And so I am hopefully turning to you in this letter. I surely trust that you will grant my wish.

I am 18 years old, a junior at the German High School in Bischofswerda. I should prefer to correspond with girls of my own age or older. If you should not find anything, please let me know, in order that I may not be uncertain for so long.

With heartfelt German greetings, and also many thanks in advance.

Elizabeth G.

P. S. Oh, please just grant my wish! I shall be grateful to you!

[You will not be kept waiting long, Elizabeth.—Ed.]

Glencoe, Illinois

Dear Editor:

When I last wrote to the Mail Bag I was staying on a farm near Blissfield, Michigan. I have never seen any letter in the Mail Bag describing farm life so I will attempt it.

Our fall work was picking apples, sorting them into different grades, harrowing and rolling a field for winter wheat, collecting shocks of corn off the field, and building a new chicken house, besides the usual chores—feeding pigs, horses, chickens. Our winter work was mostly chopping or sawing down thorn apples or locust trees and cutting them up for the furnace.

In the spring we were all kept busy spraying the apple trees. The orchard is sprayed once when the leaves are coming out, again when the buds are beginning to burst, and finally after the big bloom of the trees. Our other work was the plowing, harrowing, rolling and planting of oat, alfalfa and corn fields.

Among the animals were 500 little chicks, a good-sized flock of laying hens, four horses, a lively little colt and two cows, a calf and 85 sheep. Shearing, which is done the last of March, is carried out in this way: The sheep are driven into an enclosure with a cement floor and caught one by one and carried to shearers who cut the wool with clippers, shaped not unlike the barber's only twice as large. This farm has two apple orchards, vegetable gardens, melons and strawberry patches, two beautiful flower gardens, a grape arbor and six or seven beehives.

I should like to exchange experiences with those interested in mountain climbing and national parks, also from the southern states and Europe. However, I can correspond only in the English language.

Theodore P.

Livonia, New York

Dear Editor:

I have read with interest the Mail Bag in The Christian Science Monitor. I should like to correspond with a girl (age 12 to 14) from Egypt and a girl from Italy. I promise to reply promptly to all letters I may receive.

Livonia is a small town, but is located in the beautiful Genesee Valley of western New York. There were once many Indian villages all through this part of the State. Just a few days ago I found an Indian arrowhead about four miles from my home.

Emily A.

Eugene, Oregon

Dear Editor:

I have written to the Mail Bag once before, but since my letter wasn't published that time, I'll try again—with better success this time, I hope. I have been reading The Christian Science Monitor ever since I was about 7 or 8 years old. I always like the "Milly-Molly-Mandy" stories and "Riddle Hill" was fine, I thought. I also enjoyed "All From a Balloon," and "For the Honor of the School." Of course I like "Snubs."

Through the Monitor I have gained many interesting correspondents from such places as Australia, India, Estonia, South Africa, England, Canada and the United States.

For nearly nine years I have been going to the Christian Science Sunday School. I enjoy going to church on Sundays and Wednesdays, too.

Eugene isn't very big, but it's the third largest city in Oregon. First comes Portland, with about 300,000 people, then Salem (our capital) with 25,000, and Eugene has about 20,000.

I should love to receive some letters from girls in France, as I am very much interested in that country. However, I will answer any letters I get, with pleasure. I am nearly 13 years old and am in the 8th grade at school.

With love to all Mail Baggers,

Donna E. R.

The following would like to receive letters:

From Girls

Edith S. (13), Greystone, R. I.—Especially from Switzerland, Germany, India, Africa and Colorado.

Wilhelmina B. (13), Philadelphia, Penna.

Edith D. (13), Franklin, Maine.—Especially from Maine and Massachusetts.

Winifred W. (14), Gary, Ind.—Interested in reading, swimming and post card collecting.

Betty W. (14), Chicago, Ill.—Interested in music and sports.

Victory K. (14), Bridgman, Mich.—Interested in reading, dramatics and sports.

Dorothy R. (14), Bicknell, Ind.

Catherine G. (15), Winnipeg, Canada.—Interested in art, elocution, swimming, skating and tennis.

Edith Mae N. (16), McGregor, Iowa—Interested in music, basketball and hiking.

Clara B. (17), Chicago, Ill.—Especially from girls speaking German.

Marjorie H. (18), Milwaukee, Wis.

From Boys

Heinrich W. (13), Hamburg, Germany.

Norman B. (13), Chicago, Ill.—Interested in stamps, postmarks and post cards.

Gunter P. (17), Drochtersen, Germany.—Especially from Australia, Japan, China and Europe. Correspond in German and English.

Ralph S. (18), Los Angeles, Calif.

Herbert C., Napier, New Zealand.—Interested in stamps.

Over 20

Edith A., Cleveland, Ohio.—Interested in painting, sewing, making rugs, travel and sports.

Muriel H., Blue Island, Ill.—Especially from the British Isles. Interested in books and the theater.

Olga M., Los Angeles, Calif.—Especially from Germany.

Señor R. C. O. Z. Rosario de Santa Fe, Argentina, S. A.

Thomas L. McR., Altadena, Calif.—From the Orient, France and Scandinavia.

Heinricj K., Cologne, Germany.—Interested in history, literature and politics. Correspond in German, English and French.

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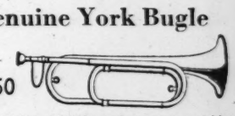

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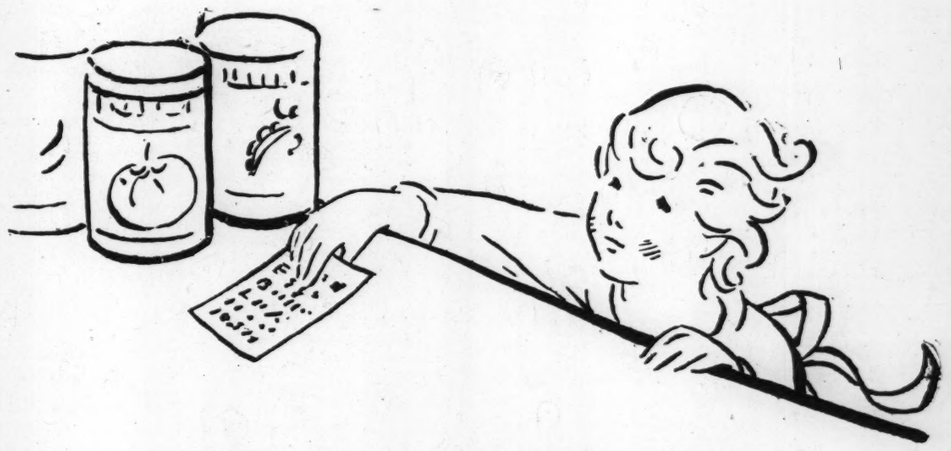

FOOD MERCHANT
to Four Generations

The other day, when four year old Elizabeth toddled into an A & P store and reached her small fist up over the counter to give the manager her shopping list, she was following in the footsteps of her mother, grandmother, and great-grandmother.

For a moment there wasn't any further business done in that store. There was a lull while everybody stopped to smile and admire the little girl.

Elizabeth's mother knew that she would get what she'd sent for—the right food at the right price. She could trust A & P for that.

Elizabeth's family is only one of many American families, who for generations, have found their A & P store a friendly and dependable store.

The Great ATLANTIC & PACIFIC Tea Co.

THE HOME FORUM

My Friend at Lundie Links

IT IS a long time ago that we met, and no confidence will be broken in telling something about a very interesting character. The Kingdom of Fife has had many such characters and why should it not? Has it not in these many years produced serious-minded golfers, to say nothing of having produced the first linoleum?

Fifeshire is a fine county indeed, for it has a geography that reminds of New England. On a fair September day, when the whins are crisp with the fresh breezes, and the blue sea, laced and dotted with curling whitecaps, looks like the naval officer's uniforms of 1756 that you may see in the United Service Museum at Whitehall, you think of the far-away coast of Massachusetts, yes, you think often and fondly. There is a tang in the air that you never can get inland, save perhaps in some parts of Switzerland. Then, too, Fifeshire has always been a serious county, given to theology and the policy of government, but this has often been accompanied with a dry humor, a decided pawkiness. It has learning, too, substantial learning, sheltering as it does the University of St. Andrews. But we are not now discussing Scottish dons, but are talking of one who lived on a modester scale.

I met him one afternoon when I went into his shop to buy a cleek, for he was a clubmaker. Those were the Saturnian days when you could get an iron club for eight shillings and a very good one indeed. Having found the club, I lingered to converse with the maker. He was a lean man of moderate height, had a short brown beard a little grizzled, close-cropped hair, brown eyes and a curiously still and even tone of voice so often found in those who meditate a good deal. My friend had meditated, there could be no doubt of that; and as he talked looked at one from the back of his eyes with a friendly regard that was not melancholy, but said that if one had idiosyncrasies it was simply because everybody had them. He was most tolerant, and I have often thought that it is a curious legend that says all Scots are disputatious. It is like that other, so unthinkingly accepted by the Southron, that the Scotch have not a good sense of humor. They have a fine sense of humor, but it has been strained intellectually through Calvinism and thereby perhaps improved.

My friend, I say, was not disputatious at all, but he had opinions on a wide range of subjects. For example, he was not a keen advocate of free trade and in those pre-war days such an attitude was rather an uncommon thing in Britain, north or south. On the other hand, he was conservative about putters. Never, he affirmed, with gentle finality, never would there be any better putter than the old wooden one. Of course, he hastened to add, with the increasing popularity of golf the steel putter was bound to displace the old one of wood, but for a' that the wooden was the better. As a token of amity between an ancient civilization and a new, he lent me a wooden putter that he had possessed these many years and it deserved all he said of its kind. When the time came for me to go, I returned this noble, honorable putter to my friend, but to this day the memory of it fills me with a gentle melancholy. It was a link with the rich and handmade past, a reminder of a royal and ancient game. One windy afternoon at St. Andrews, I holed an uphill putt with this wooden club and my opponent expressed indignation at the shot. He was a Scot who had gone south of the Tweed to practice the profession which Kames and Mansfield had so adorned. Doubtless the shot was made possible by this wonderful putter, but I felt under no obligation whatever to explain this to the future K. C. and let him think what he would. It is a beautiful, but complicated world.

One day he told me that he had been a greenskeeper at a club in the South, videlicet in England; and, when I asked him how he had liked it, he answered that it had its good points and the pay was not bad, but he had not really liked his actual work as greenskeeper. In confidence, as one man of the world to another, he told me:

"A'm awfu' sensitive."

In that quiet shop that looked on the waters of the Firth of Forth my friend, the clubmaker, had been honest enough to say what others would have been too proud or too conceited or too unimaginative to confess. Many will understand what he meant; they, too, shrink a little at the thoughtlessness of others and think no wage high enough to reward them for having their sensitiveness grated upon. All the worse for such is it when the world appears not to know that there is such a thing. Sometimes a person is sensitive, not through weakness, but because he has asked too much of others. At all events, the clubmaker was manifestly not a weak man, and I felt honored by the confidence as showing that he had admitted me to the honorable company of the contemplative.

Pray, observe that my friend did not go into particulars. He did not half querulously relate how retired Indian colonels had colorfully complained of the turf, or made remarks about the poor discipline of the caddies and their faulty personal appearance. He drew no comparisons between Scot and Englishmen. He did not give me to understand that the game would be far better without ladies on the links. He did none of those things which a smaller natured man, one with a facile leaning toward the superficially cheerful, would have done. He simply told me that he was more than ordinarily sensitive and then he rested, as the lawyers say. To ask my friend anything about this sensitiveness would have been intrusion, but I had a picture before my eyes of him stoically enduring the thoughtless Southron. He must, I know he must, always have been calm and never rude; indeed, I am sure that he was almost pensively indulgent with feckless people not given to ratiocination, but inwardly he was forming a great resolve. Come wind, blow wrack, when matters had reached the saturation point, he would shake off the dust of those English greens and go back to Scotland. There he would be master of his own domain, and, gazing out upon the waters of the Firth in autumn or in spring, watching the gulls as they skirled and swooped, he would meditate the while he made clubs or read the *Scotsman*.

He was a just man and impartial. When I asserted that Scotch crowds were more good natured than English, he expressed surprise. He hadn't found them so by any means, and, although he was too polite to contradict me, contrasted his own experience in that respect with mine. Often and often I have recalled the sober little shop at Lundie Links and him that kept it. I can hear his quiet tones and his measured way of speaking, and I hope that, after a while, he forgot that he had ever been sensitive. Indeed, now that I think well on it, his description of himself may have been a piece of delicate humor. Anyway, he was an honest man and well bred. J. H. S.

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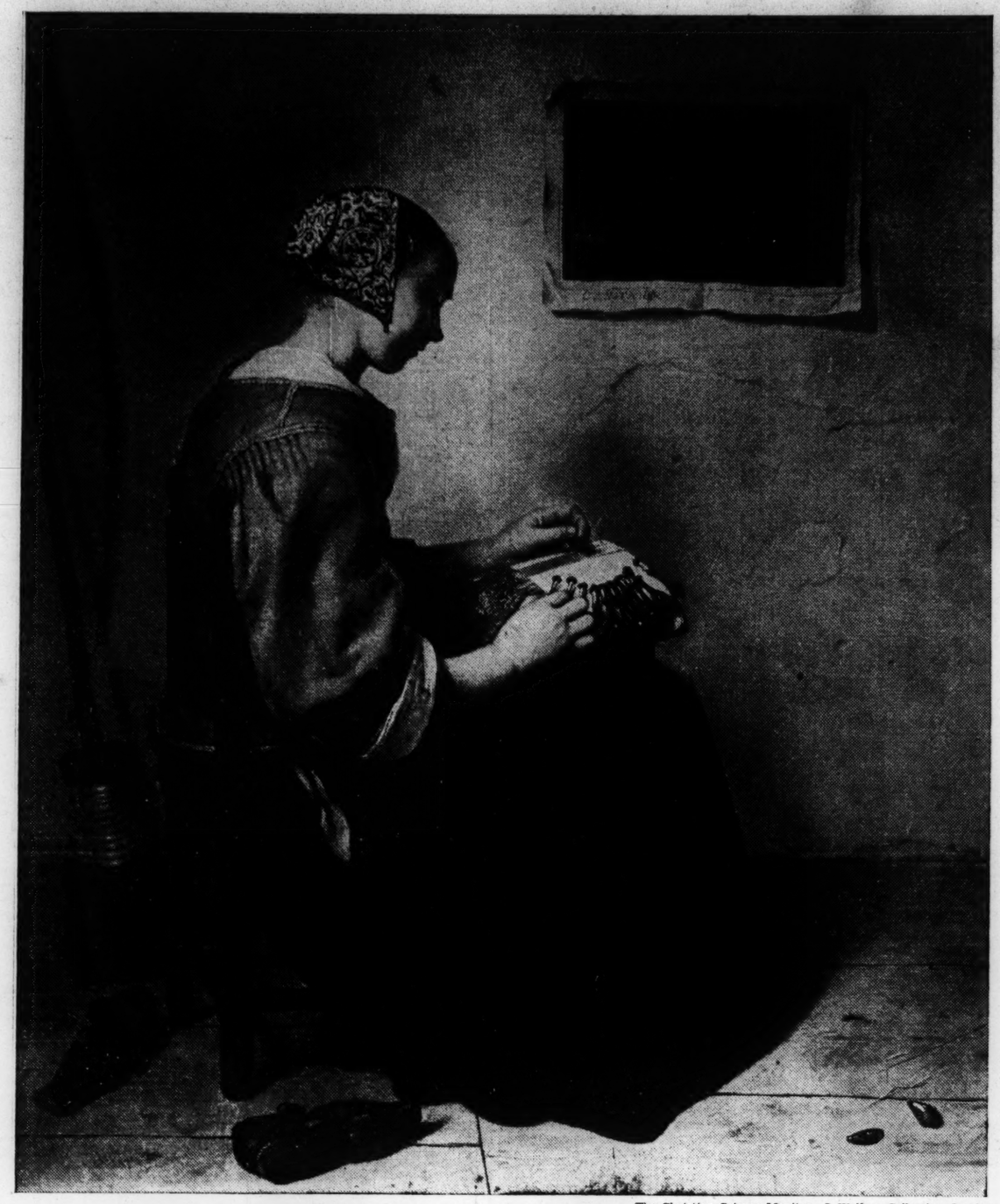

The Christian Science Monitor—© Wallace Collection, London

The Lace Maker: From a Painting by Casper Netscher.

Wild Swans

Strange little girl
among the reeds
in red silk dress
and long black beads.

Your step was still
as the feet of birds,
and now at night
come haunting words

Of wild things seen
on the river edge,
and things that stir
in the pool and sedge.

And your eyes were dark
as a troubled sky
when we came from the wood
and you told me why

The two wild swans
in silence stand
on queer webbed feet
in the river sand.

O strange little girl
with cool white skin,
where have you wandered,
where have you been
since the swans flew home
and the dusk came in?

—JOHN LEE HIGGINS, in *Decimal*.

The Origin of Drawing

We have in modern times so much knowledge of what other artists have done, how they have failed and how they have achieved success, that it is difficult for us to realise how entirely tentative and experimental was all palæolithic art. In those days man had no previous experience to guide him, no other sculptures or drawings to copy or improve upon except those of his own race and period. Like an explorer in a virgin land he had all sorts of possibilities before him; but there was always the doubt whether the line he was pursuing would lead to fruitful fields where art could flourish and expand or whether it would end in sterile wastes where art would surely degenerate and die. Let us not laugh at the crude results and pitiful failures of those early pioneers. Do we not make failures too? I hope so, for when we cease to make any failures our art will cease to live.

Let us try to put ourselves in the position of these pioneers. How were they to know that a certain arrangement of lines would represent an animal or a man to other men? In fact, it is extremely unlikely that these lines did succeed at first in conveying any impression to their less gifted fellow-men. It was only by slow transitions from the actual carved model to flatter and still flatter carvings that ordinary men came to see that a thin flat form might have some resemblance to a real solid animal. They had to learn to look at it only from one point of view. It is quite likely that at first they always wanted to turn the strange thing round and look at the other side, and that is why we get those contours découpés or silhouette carvings with the details fully worked out on both sides. . . .

In all ages there is often a tendency for reliefs to become less bold as time goes on. The palæolithic age was probably no exception to this rule. The outline of a flat relief differs very little from that of an incised drawing, therefore men accustomed to the one would soon learn to recognize the other. . . . The same process of development would take place with regard to the forms of details such as eyes or nostrils, and men would soon cease expecting them to be represented in relief. Thus the necessity for working in relief would die away proportionately as men's comprehension of drawing improved.

But between the crude outline forms of those definite details and the delicate tone variations produced by light and shade on rounded contours there was a great gulf to be crossed. Shall we wonder at primitive artists using strange devices when trying to cross it? Are we sure that we ourselves have crossed it? We talk glibly of a picture being life-like, but what do we mean by life-like? Do we mean that it is so true to life that it would immediately convey to any beholder the impression that he had a real object before him? Or do we mean that it awakens recollection and recalls an impression previously made by a similar picture? The latter explanation seems the right one, yet if it is true, it puts the life-like picture on the same level as the life-like verbal description: they both recall impressions. Unless the mind of the beholder has been trained by having frequently had his impressions recalled in a similar manner, neither pictures nor words will convey any meaning to it. Is it not then a question of the association of ideas by long practice? — HERBERT GREEN SPEARING, in "The Childhood of Art, or The Ascent of Man."

IT IS strange to discover that Casper Netscher, whose work is so essentially Dutch in character and quality, was German by birth. Something of the brilliant art produced by the Dutch painters of his day must have so appealed to the heart of Netscher that he left his own country and established himself at The Hague, where four years later he was elected a member of the Society of Painters. So faithful was he to his adopted country that he actually refused an invitation from King Charles II to visit England; but the fact that he was so highly esteemed is proof of the effect that his work produced on the men of his time.

"The Lace Maker," a small canvas in the Wallace Collection, London, was painted in the year 1664, as can be seen by examining the signature and date, amusingly inscribed on the margin of the picture which has been introduced to break the plain surface of the wall. The brilliant coloring, strong shadows and intense light produce a luminous effect that is irresistible. The scarlet coatee, edged with dull gold, is set off by the close proximity of the deep green skirt; while a strip of scarlet across the lace pillow, and the lovely green of the pillow itself respond to the broader patches of color. The handling of the rough texture of the material is characteristically Dutch, as is also the treatment of the small velvet hood, the embroidery of which has been rendered in such detail as to form a study in itself. The cool tones of the background give place to concentrated light behind the face, emphasizing the features, and adding to the warm glow of the skin. A secondary patch of light centers in the immediate foreground, giving interest to the pale gold of the wooden floor which, as it recedes, changes from gold to buff, and from buff to shadow-blue, until it merges into the gray planes of the background.

Intense repose characterizes the seated figure, and so still is the atmosphere it seems the busy fingers have ceased to fly among the bobbins. Perhaps the thoughts of youth —those "long, long thoughts," as the poet describes them, have carried her away from the homely room, away from a pair of discarded shoes and a sweeping broom, until even the strip of Flemish lace has been forgotten.

Home in the North

I know a house beside the sea
Where rooks and gulls call down to me
Of other shores more wide and fair
Than those beneath the window there;
With bolder rocks and whiter sand,
And hills behind more green and grand.

I never listen, for I know
That wheresoever I may go,
No other place could ever seem
More beautiful, no water's gleam
More bright with memory's magic foam,
Than those about my northern home,
That nestling in its hills apart
Gathers me ever to its heart.

ELIZABETH FLEMING.

Olive Gatherers in Spain

Large olive plantations spread out before us in the distance. I suppose everybody knows that oil is an extremely important product of the river basin. It has created a large industry and brought into being many special utensils and processes. The olive harvest takes place from November to December. Whole families give themselves up to it. They are poorly paid, and they have to provide their own food. About midday one may see each family gathered round a family fire and stew-pot, and these little groups, scattered amongst the weird, gnarled trunks of the ancient olive trees, are singularly picturesque. They are not a little strange also, for the women wear a sort of baggy, brown cloth breeches for the occasion, reaching to the knees. They generally have blue or white stockings, a cotton blouse, and a coloured scarf crossed over the chest. On their heads they carry a palm-straw hat with enormous brim, and they generally plait these hats themselves. . . .

At sunset one may meet these families returning along the road to the town, the younger children on the donkeys, together with panniers and stew-pots. Each group is preceded by a young man, who trumpets on a sea-shell to announce the home-coming. It is certainly all just as it was in the days when Cervantes rode out of Sevilla of an evening to cool himself. What am I talking of? I hardly believe that a stitch has been changed in the whole business or its setting since Roman times—Cervantes is but a man of yesterday.

I have often mentioned Fernán Caballero, the glorified and ardent lover of Andalucia, whose writings are imbued with worship of this her native land. Let me here borrow a paragraph from Un Verano en Bornos. "When I find myself in the country, at the foot of one of those olives of ours, which are so deeply rooted in this soil; when I watch the river flowing in amongst the crimson oleanders, which blossom so brilliantly in this clear atmosphere; when I think that this same river a little farther on goes spreading today, as it has spread for ages past, across the country where Mohammedan usurpation breathed its last, across ploughed acres that even yet bear the title of La Cava, it seems to me as though the canes that hedge the stream in on either side were whispering old Spanish romances, and that the eddying water is murmuring, in our clear, pure and sonorous tongue, the chronicles of past glories and vicissitudes. And how I rejoice when I hear the well-known legends from the lips of those who dwell in the countryside, the feats of arms, sung in verse or recited in prose, a kind of traditional history which, without being unfaithful to the essential truth, adorns it with charming and poetical fictions. Oh, to hear them cry passionately, 'Other lands may be good in their way, but when you say Espana! Espana! ESPANA! it . . . thrills your very heart'."

I think her ingenuousness in hoping that we should not guess who it was that really uttered this apostrophe is one of the most charming points about it.—From "Along Spain's River of Romance," by PAUL GWYNNE.

An Afternoon in the Court at Blois

Hôtel de France,
Saturday afternoon.

Walter and Archie have elected to spend a part of this afternoon in the Daniel Dupuis Museum, over whose treasures, in the form of engraved medals, they are quite enthusiastic. We women folk, left to our own devices, wandered at will through the first floor rooms and halls of the Château of Blois. The great Salle des Etats, with its blue ceiling dotted over with fleur-de-lis, is said to be the most ancient of them all. . . .

The crowning glory of the Château of Blois is the great Court of Honor. We never pass through this impressive portal, surmounted by the gilded equestrian figure of Louis XII, without a feeling of joy in the spaciousness and beauty of this wide sunny court. At a first glance we were bewildered by its varied and somewhat incongruous architecture, the wing of Louis XII, with its fine, open gallery; that of Charles d'Orléans, with its richly decorative sculpture; the Chapel of St. Calais, and the modern and less beautiful wing of Gaston, the work of Francis Mansard, but after all, and above all, what one carries away from the court of Blois is that one perfect jewel of Renaissance skill and taste, the great staircase of Francis I. An open octagonal tower is this staircase, with great rampant bays, delicately carved galleries and exquisite sculptured decorations. Indeed, no words can fully describe the richness and dignity of this unique structure, for which Francis I has the credit, although much of its beauty is said to have been inspired by Queen Claude. We all agreed that this staircase alone would be worth while coming to Blois to see, with its balustrades and lovely pilasters.—ANNE HOLLINGSWORTH WHARTON, in "In Château Land."

Again the Autumn

Again these divers in the blue
Deep pool of air, the swallows, cool
And glinting, arc to silence through
The golden leaves upon the pool.

Again old orchards mass the tang
Of cider-richness in the haze;
The sun-browned nests of orioles hang
Above the sumac's windy blaze.

Again the autumn fills the heart
With musky fragrance and the sound
Of wings that glisten—and depart—
And apples falling to the ground.

GLENN WARD DRESBACH.

Justified Optimism

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

GENERALLY speaking, optimism is considered to be a better state of thought than pessimism. However, if optimism be not justified by dependable results, it may prove more harmful than an attitude of watchfulness helping one to foresee and forestall untoward events.

Those who believe God as knowing or as sending evil have no reasonable basis for the justification of their optimism; for such a belief implies the reality and power of evil as being known and utilized by divine Mind. An individual living under the influence of this belief has no real ground for feeling safe.

Since one experiences what he believes, this imperfect concept of God has meant untold and unnecessary hardships to many. It has led some into the acceptance of the mistaken belief that certain evils could be sent as a direct punishment from God, thus causing them to submit to evil by considering it a divine decree!

There are those, however, who have found this concept of Deity so unreasonable and unacceptable that because of it they have despairingly declared their refusal to believe in the existence of God. Such a state of thought may easily be accounted for as the natural reluctance of many to accept an impossible concept of the one supreme intelligence, the reasonable refusal to believe in a God who could first form and then punish His own creation. Those who refuse to continue in such erroneous human opinions have arrived nearer to receiving the right understanding of God by setting aside their former delusions. Christian Science has brought to light these changes with undeniable logic as practical proofs of divine Love's guidance and protection.

To Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, the motherhood of God was revealed. Almost nineteen hundred years before her discovery, Jesus the Christ had declared and demonstrated God as the ever-available Father. Mrs. Eddy's tender sense of love made her see that our loving Father-Mother God does not know or include within Himself any element contrary to infinite, eternal, and perfect being. Unequivocally, she states in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 311): "God is Mind: all that Mind, God, is, or hath made, is good, and He made all. Hence evil is not made and is not real." This is a fundamental conclusion, impressive in its simplicity and of ever-growing consequence to mankind.

In Christian Science, God is understood not as a transcendental potentate governing humanity arbitrarily, but as the divine, infinite Principle, Love. Also evil, being recognized as not made by God, may be classified as temporal, avoidable, vincible, unreal.

A woman, known by the writer, received unquestionable proof of the healing power of this spiritual understanding of God. For many years an invalid, thinking that God had imposed upon her a dread disease which physicians had declared incurable, she had given up all hope of recovery. One day she heard that another person in a similar condition had been healed by being told that God did not send disease. No more than that was said. This statement of divine Truth, however, broke the bonds of despair and instilled within her new hope and optimism of the right kind. God not being the author of disease, it could be overcome with the right understanding of Him. In this way, the sufferer's thought was led into more healthy paths. Within a comparatively short time she was enabled to rise from her sick-bed, healed, and on the road to regeneration through the spiritual truth which frees from every condition which is not in accordance with the perfection of God, good. Some time later, this former invalid came to hear about Christian Science. Studying its textbook, she soon became aware that her newly acquired concept of God conformed with the teaching of Christian Science. This made it possible for her to attain the understanding intelligently to help others as a Christian Science practitioner.

The impersonal nature of the spiritual understanding of divine reality shows its healing and redeeming power to be independent of time and place. This spiritual power of Christ, Truth, is being used in this age not only in connection with a diseased state of the human body, but also for the healing of business problems, and where conditions seem to prevail in need of improvement and regeneration.

Thus, the Christian Scientist, the one who is more and more living this right understanding of God, is identifying himself with his real spiritual selfhood, his real individuality. In the wording of Paul, the "new man" is being born who is "renewed in knowledge after the image of him that created him." Only this "new man" can have the same experience which John had when, sojourning on the Isle of Patmos, he discerned in spiritual vision "a new heaven and a new earth." In this enlightened discernment there was no more pain, no more sorrow or crying, and even death had been swallowed up in the victorious understanding of Life's reality and permanency.

God being not a "respecter of persons" but man's loving and perfect source of existence, John's experience may be ours by individual enlightenment and practice through our study of Christian Science. Our optimism we shall find more and more justified as the unreality of evil appears, and its evidence disappears,—in the measure indeed that we are conscious of God's perfect and indestructible realm of the real and spiritual.

Habits of the Cherokee Nation

The Cherokees, some twelve thousand strong, were the mountaineers of their race. They dwelt among the blue-topped ridges and lofty peaks of the southern Alleghanies, in the wild and picturesque region where the present States of Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia, and the Carolinas join one another. . . .

Though divided linguistically into two races, speaking different dialects, the Otari and Erati, the political divisions did not follow the lines of language. There were three groups of towns, the Upper, Lower and Middle; and these groups often acted independently of one another. The Upper towns lay for the most part on the Western Waters, as they were called by the Americans—the streams running into the Tennessee. Their inhabitants were known as Overhill Cherokees and were chiefly Otari; but the towns were none of them permanent, and sometimes shifted their positions, even changing from one group to another. The Lower towns, inhabited by the Erati, lay in the flat lands of upper Georgia and South Carolina, and were the least important. The third group, larger than either of the others and lying among the hills and mountains between them, consisted of the Middle towns. Its borders were ill-marked and were ever shifting.

Thus the towns of the Cherokees stretched from the high upland region, where rise the loftiest mountains of eastern America, to the warm, level, low country, the land of the cypress and the long-leaved pine. Each village stood by itself, in some fertile river bottom, with around it apple orchards and fields of maize. Like the other southern Indians, the Cherokees were more industrious than their northern neighbors, lived by tillage and agriculture as much as by hunting, and kept horses, hogs and poultry. The oblong, story-high houses were made of peeled logs, morticed into each other and plastered with clay; while the roof was of chestnut bark or of big shingles. Near to each stood a small cabin, partly dug out of the ground, and in consequence very warm; to this the inmates retired in winter, for they were sensitive to cold. In the center of each village stood the great council-house or rotunda, capable of containing the whole population; it was often thirty feet high, and sometimes stood on a raised mound of earth. . . .

One of the most striking of their national amusements was the kind of ball-play from which we derive the game of lacrosse. The implements consisted of ball sticks or rackets, two feet long, strung with raw-hide webbing, and of a deer-skin ball, stuffed with hair, so as to be very solid, and about the size of a baseball. Sometimes the game was played by fixed numbers, sometimes by all the young men of a village; and there were often tournaments between different towns and even different tribes.—From "The Winning of the West," by THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

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STOCKS RISE, THEN BECOME REACTIONARY

Price Changes Are Narrow and Trading Is of Small Volume

NEW YORK, Sept. 29 (AP)—The stock market was lethargic today, although from time to time there were price declines of 1 to about 3 points. Trading appeared to be about three-quarters professional.

Bullish forces made an early effort to bid up prices, and succeeded in lifting the railroad equipment, utility and farm implement shares from fractions to more than a point.

This gain failed to hold, however, and some of the recent speculative favorites were offered rather freely.

Heaviness of leading commodities contributed to the downward drag of stock prices. Union Pacific, after an early rise of 2 points, lost about 3 net, and there were similar declines in du Pont, Case and Eastman. United States Steel, Mack Trucks, American Telephone, Santa Fe and Western Union dipped 2 points or so, and many other favorites were off a point.

Transactions approximated 1,300,000 shares.

The strength of some foreign issues and the steady tone of high grade domestic loans today gave the bond market a fairly cheerful appearance.

Trading was quiet in most categories with investors generally hesitant to take on any large commitments. The movement of stocks and commodities was being watched closely.

The low-priced railway list was extremely uneven, due principally to the uncertainty regarding the Nickel Plate situation. While about 55 per cent of the holders of the road's 6 per cent notes, due Saturday, have approved the refunding plan, threats of receivership were being made unless virtually all of the outstanding securities are deposited.

Nickel Plate 6s early reflected the seriousness of the refunding problem, dropping more than 3 points on top of a 2½ point reaction yesterday. Baltimore & Ohio and Missouri Pacific bonds tended to ease. At the same time there were some mild rallies in liens of Chicago & North Western, St. Paul, Northern Pacific, and Santa Fe.

The Australians led the upturn in the foreign section, again reaching new 1932 highs. The buoyancy of this group was attributed to reports that the Commonwealth was planning a conversion program similar to the recent successful British refinancing. Bonds of Brisbane, Sydney and New South Wales participated in the advance. The Germans, Colombians and French firmed.

The utilities and industrials were a trifle mixed. Most of the oils were inclined to heaviness. Power and light company issues were inactive, for the most part.

The United States Government department was quiet and fractionally lower.

CORPORATE TRUST MAY BE MODIFIED

Holders of Corporate Trust Shares, series AA and accumulative series, are receiving notices granting them an option to modify their shares to do away with the compulsory elimination of nondividend paying stocks.

A large percentage of the shareholders will exercise this option, according to Mr. Cedric H. Smith, vice-president of Administrative and Research Corporation of New York, sponsors.

"This opinion is based," said Mr. Smith, "on the hundreds of letters we have received from shareholders and investment dealers throughout the country. The letters make it apparent that a large percentage of holders believe, along with thousands of other investors, that because of the unusual conditions existing today it would be unwise to sell at present levels the stock of such companies as are included in our portfolio.

"Twenty-three of the 30 stocks in the portfolio are paying dividends; seven have ceased paying. Under the original trust agreement the sale of these seven stocks would be required after a 12-month and 30 days of dividend failure, the sale to be consummated during the immediately following 45 days.

"Under the modification plan there is no compulsory elimination."

NEW STOCK EXCHANGE RULING

NEW YORK, Sept. 29 (AP)—The New York Stock Exchange placed a ban upon pool operations by its members in the stocks in which they serve as specialists.

Industrial Picture Losing Its Shadows

IMPROVEMENT in many lines of industry is today so patent that "he who runs may read." Carloadings are better than seasonal. Steel production is climbing slowly but unmistakably. Power consumption figures are making more favorable comparisons with last year.

The textile industry in New England and the South has experienced a pronounced revival. Shoe manufacturers are running at a much higher rate than six weeks or two months ago. The lumber industry sees renewal activity ahead, and lumber prices have increased $1.50 to $2 a thousand feet in the last 60 days.

Coal mines are running on substantially higher working schedules. Refrigeration and air conditioning plants report heavier orders. And now comes the statement from Detroit that automobile registrations during August throughout the country generally are 3 per cent above those of July, and that construction is definitely on the uptrend.

If commodity prices, which appear to have lost their resiliency, can again head upward, then the industrial picture will have lost its darkest shadows and might modestly claim the title, "Early Recovery."

THURSDAY'S NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

Closing Prices

1932 High	1932 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Sept. 29	Last Sept. 28
8⅝	1⅝	..	Adams Express	100	8	7⅞	7⅞	7¾
73	22	.5	Adams Exp pf	10	65½	65½	65½	..
38⅜	12	.2	Adams Millis	900	18	16¼	16¼	18
14	9½	..	Addressograph	100	12	12	12	11⅜
16½	4½	1.60	Affiliated Prod	700	9¾	9⅜	9½	9⅜
63½	38¼	4½	Air Reduction	2200	61½	60	60½	61
3⅛	⅛	..	Airway Elec App	100	2	2	2	2
16⅜	7⅜	.50	Alaska-Juneau	400	11⅛	10⅜	10⅜	11⅛
3⅝	3⅜	..	Alleghany Corp	900	2½	2¼	2¼	2⅜
8¼	¾	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	100	6	6	6	6
15	5¼	..	Alleghany Steel	30	10¼	10¼	10¼	8½
88¼	42½	.6	Allied Chem	6100	83⅜	79½	80¼	82½
15⅞	4	..	Allis Chalmers	400	11⅝	11	11	11⅜
22¾	12	.2	Amerada	200	21	21	21	21
9¾	1	..	Am Beet Sug pf	30	6½	6¼	6¼	6½
17⅝	6½	.60	Am Brake S&F	600	15	14⅛	14⅞	14
73½	29⅝	.5f	Am Can	7700	57	54½	54⅞	56
6	2	..	Am Colortype	100	7½	7½	7½	7⅝
26⅝	11	..	Am Com Alcohol	1400	27	25¾	26¼	26
15	2	..	Am & For Pow	2700	11⅛	10⅛	10½	10⅞
38⅛	5	..	Am & For Pow 7	100	20	20	20	..
21¼	2¾	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	400	14	13½	13½	14
6½	3	.1	Am Hawaiian	100	4½	4½	4½	..
6⅞	1	..	Am Hide & L	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	..
76	47⅛	..	Am Hide & L pf	100	19	19	19	..
21⅝	7⅞	.2	Am Ice	1100	9⅞	9⅜	9⅞	9¼
12	2½	..	Am International	2100	9⅞	8⅝	8¾	9⅜
47	4¼	..	Am La Fr pf	100	8¾	8¾	8¾	..
15½	3⅜	..	Am Locomotive	100	12	12	12	11½
9¼	1½	..	Am Metal	100	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	..
32	6½	..	Am Met 6½	40	26	26	26	..
7⅛	3	..	Am Power & Lt	2200	13½	12⅜	13	13¼
58	15¼	.6	Am P&L 6% pf	200	40½	40½	40½	40½
49¾	10	.5	Am P&L pf A	100	33¾	33¾	33¾	33
12⅛	3⅛	..	Am Radiator	3400	10½	9½	9⅝	9¾
18⅛	3	..	Am Rolling Mill	2900	15½	14¼	14¼	15⅛
27¼	5⅛	..	Am Smelt & Ref	4100	20¼	18⅝	18⅝	20
85	22	..	Am Smelt & R pf	100	46¼	46¼	46¼	45
15⅛	3	..	Am Steey Furies	400	10¼	10	10	10⅜
36¾	20	2½	Am Stores	100	34½	34½	34½	..
39¼	13	.2	Am Sugar Ref	200	26	26	26	..
37⅝	70½	.9	Am Tel & Tel	11100	115⅜	112	112	114¼
70	10½	..	Am Type F pf	10	25	25	25	..
34½	11	.2	Am Wat W&E	1100	28⅛	27	27½	27⅝
31	11	.2	Am WW&E ct	400	25	24	25	25⅛
10	1⅝	..	Am Woolen	100	8	7⅝	7⅝	7⅞
39½	15½	..	Am Woolen pf	400	34¾	33½	33½	34½
12¼	¼	..	Am Writ Pap ct	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	..
6⅞	1¼	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	100	4½	4½	4½	4½
19¾	3	..	Anaconda Cop	2500	13⅝	12⅜	12¾	13⅜
17½	5¼	1.20	Anchor Cap	10	12¾	12¾	12¾	12
61	24	.7	Armour Del pf	100	46¼	46¼	46¼	..
2¾	⅜	..	Armour Il A	400	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
2	⅜	..	Armour Ill B	200	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
10⅞	3⅜	..	Armour Ill pf	100	11	11	11	11
3⅛	1	..	Arnold Constable	200	2⅜	2¼	2¼	..
3	⅝	..	Asso Apparel Ind	100	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	..
11	3	..	Asso Dry Goods	400	9¾	8½	9	9⅜
16½	6½	.1	Asso Oil	10	15	15	15	..
94	17⅞	..	Atchison T&SF	3300	57¾	54⅞	54⅞	59¼
86	35	.5	Atchison pf	100	71	71	71	..
44	9¾	..	Atl Coast Line	400	31½	31	31	31
21⅜	8⅜	.1	Atl Refining	2100	17⅛	16½	16½	17
151¾	28⅜	.4§	Auburn Auto	7400	56½	53	53¼	54⅛
7⅞	½	..	Aviation Corp Del	1300	6⅞	6¼	6¼	6⅜
			—B—					
12	2	..	Baldwin Loco	200	8¾	8½	8½	9
21⅜	3¾	..	Balt & Ohio	1400	18⅞	17⅞	17⅞	18¾
41⅝	6	..	Balt & Ohio pf	400	22	21	21	22
35¾	8½	.2	Bangor & Aroos	100	30	30	30	..
94⅛	51¼	.7	Bangor & Ar pf	30	87	87	87	87
7	3⅜	..	Barnsdall A	500	5	5	5	5⅛
43⅜	16⅛	..	Beatrice Cream	100	17¾	17¾	17¾	18
95	24	.7	Beatrice Cr pf	400	75	74⅞	74⅞	78
8¾	2⅝	..	Belding Hem	200	7½	7½	7½	7¾
18⅜	4½	..	Bendix Aviation	2800	15¼	14	14⅛	14⅞
24⅞	5¾	..	Best & Co	400	15	14⅞	15	14⅞
29⅝	6¼	..	Bethlehem Steel	3400	25¼	23¼	23¾	24½
74	16¼	..	Beth Steel pf	400	48½	48	48	47
15½	4½	..	Bigelow Sanford	100	13	13	13	..
9⅞	3⅜	..	Blaw Knox	100	8	8	8	..
27¾	4⅞	..	Bohn Alum & Br	400	15¾	15½	15½	..
43⅛	20	.2	Borden	1200	30½	29½	30	30
14⅛	3⅜	..	Borg Warner	700	12¼	11½	11½	12
9¾	4	..	Boston & Maine	100	12	12	12	..
11¾	2⅞	..	Briggs Mfg	400	7	6⅝	6⅝	7
50¼	11⅛	..	Brooklyn Man T	1900	22⅜	21	21	22¼
78⅜	31½	.6	Brooklyn M T pf	100	61¾	61½	61½	61½
10⅛	2⅞	..	Brooklyn Queens	100	5	5	5	..
89½	46	.5	Brooklyn Un Gas	200	83½	83½	83½	83½
36	23	.3	Brown Shoe	500	33	33	33	32⅜
2⅛	½	..	Bruns Terminal	300	1	1	1	..
7¼	1½	..	Bucyrus Erie	400	5¼	5	5¼	..
2¾	½	..	Budd2Mfg	1100	3	2⅝	2⅝	3
10⅛	2½	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	100	7½	7½	7½	7¼
14	3½	..	Budd Mfg Pref	100	10⅜	9½	10	..
4½	⅝	..	Budd Wheel	400	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	4
1⅜	1	..	Burns Bros A cts	100	¾	¾	¾	..
7¼	6½	.80	Burroughs Add	100	10½	10¼	10¼	10¼
21⅜	5½	..	Bush Terminal	100	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	..
65	7¾	..	Bush Term deb	10	20	20	20	..
24⅞	7	..	Byers	1400	20¼	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜
64	35½	.7	Byers pf	100	65½	65½	65½	65
			—C—					
19	4	..	Calif Packing	500	13¼	13	13	13¾
9¼	1⅜	..	Campbell Wy & C	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	4¾
7⅞	1⅜	..	Calumet & Hecla	200	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	..
15	6	1.20	Canada Dry	300	12	12	12	..
20⅝	7¼	..	Canadian Pacific	4100	17¾	16⅜	16⅞	17⅜
65¾	16¾	..	Case Thresh	9300	58½	53⅜	54⅛	57½
15	4⅜	.50	Caterpillar Trac	500	11⅜	11	11	11¼
12⅝	1¼	..	Celanese Corp	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	8⅜
20½	3⅛	1½	Central Aguirre	200	17¾	17½	17½	17½
6¼	2⅜	..	Century Ribbon	100	4½	4½	4½	4½
15½	3½	..	Cerro de Pasco	3400	10¼	9¼	9¼	10⅜
3⅜	1	..	Certain-Teed	100	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	..
20⅜	4⅜	.2	Chesapeake Corp	600	17¼	16⅜	16⅜	17
31½	9¾	2½	Ches & Ohio	6100	25⅜	24½	24½	25⅛
5	1⅝	..	Chi & Gt West	400	4¾	4¼	4¼	4⅝
15½	2½	..	Chi & Gt W pf	1700	13	12⅜	12⅜	13
4½	¾	..	Chi Mil & St P	300	3¼	3¼	3¼	3⅛
8	1⅛	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	1400	6	5½	5½	5⅝
14½	2	..	Chi & N western	2100	10½	9½	9½	10¼
6¾	1	..	Chi Pneu Tool	400	5½	5	5⅜	5⅝
12¼	2⅛	..	Chi Pneu T pf	300	10	9⅞	10	..
16⅜	½	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	200	9½	9	9	9½
21	5	.1	Chrysler	8600	19⅞	18¼	18¼	19¼
2⅛	¼	..	City Stores	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1
31½	11	.1	Colgate-Palm-P	200	16½	16	16	16½
95	65	.6	Colg-Palm-P pf	200	87	86	86	..
14⅞	2⅞	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	400	11⅜	10	10	10⅜
20⅜	4¼	.1a	Columbia Gas	3100	18	16¾	16¾	17¾
41⅞	13½	.2	Columbian Carb	2700	36¼	34½	34½	36
14⅞	4½	..	Columbia Pic vte	200	12	11⅞	11⅞	12
11	3⅞	1.50	Comm Credit	400	6	6	6	6
98½	88	6½	Comm I Tr 6½%	90	97	97	97	..
27⅞	10⅞	.2	Comm Inv Tr	2100	22½	22	22¼	21
25	9⅜	.3	Comm Cred A	500	25	25	25	24½
73	40	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	10	72	72	72	72
101	94	.7	Comm I Tr 7%	50	102	102	102	..
81	55½	..	Comm I Tr cv pf	200	80	79	79	81
13¼	3½	.60	Comm Solvents	1200	12	11½	11½	11⅝
5⅛	1⅝	..	Comwith & So	1800	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
69½	27⅛	.6	Comwith &S 6pf	100	58	58	58	56½
12¼	6½	.1	Congoleum Nairn	100	10½	10½	10½	..
5⅜	1	..	Consol Film Ind	100	3	3	3	3
69¾	31½	.4	Consol Gas	4600	63⅞	60¾	60⅞	62
97	72½	.5	Consol Gas pf	1200	97⅜	97	97½	97⅝
10⅞	4¾	.1	Consol Laundries	100	6	6	6	6
9	4	..	Consol Oil	900	6⅞	6¾	6¾	7
1⅝	¼	..	Consol Textile	500	1	⅞	⅞	⅞
72	30	..	Container A	100	13¾	13¼	13¼	..
1⅛	¼	..	Container B	100	½	½	½	..
8	3½	..	Cont Baking A	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
13⅜	½	..	Cont Baking B	500	1	1	1	1
41	17⅜	.2	Cont Can	2100	35	33¼	34½	32⅝
8¼	½	..	Cont Dia Fibre	100	5	5	5	4⅞
25¼	6¾	1.20	Cont Insurance	200	19	18½	18½	19
3¾	1¼	..	Cont Motors	2700	3½	3	3	3⅛
9⅜	5⅜	..	Cont Oil	1400	6½	6⅛	6½	6⅞
54⅞	24¾	.3	Corn Products	2100	55⅜	53⅛	53¼	54½
131½	99½	.7	Corn Prod pf	100	132	132	132	..
7⅜	1½	..	Coty	400	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	5¼
6¾	2¼	..	Crosley Radio	100	5	5	5	..
3	½	..	Crown Zellerback	100	2	2	2	1¾
49⅞	15	..	Crucible Steel pf	40	33	32	32	..
3½	½	..	Cuba Co	200	2¼	2¼	2¼	..
3⅞	⅞	..	Cuban Am Sug	100	2¼	2¼	2⅛	..
35¼	20	2½	Cudahy Packing	100	30½	30½	30½	..
86	47	.7	Curtis Pub pf	200	70¼	70¼	70¼	..
3¼	⅞	..	Curtiss-Wright	1400	2¾	2½	2½	2⅝
43¼	1½	..	Curtiss-Wright A	300	4¼	4	4	4
			—D—					
9¼	1	..	Davison Chem	400	5½	4⅝	4⅝	..
45⅞	8½	..	Del Lack & W	4600	42¼	39¼	40	42
95	59⅜	.1	Devoe & Rey 1pf	10	76½	76½	76½	..
19½	12	.1	Diamond Match	1200	18⅜	18	18⅜	17⅞
25⅝	20½	1½	Diamond M pf	100	25½	25½	25½	..
11⅝	7½	.1	Dome Mines	200	11¾	11¾	11¾	..
15⅝	5	.75	Douglas A	2600	17	15½	15½	16
54⅜	22	.2	Du Pont de Nem	11300	45½	41⅞	42⅛	44⅞
			—E—					
1⅛	1	..	Eastern Roll Mill	200	5	4	4	..
87⅞	37¼	.3	Eastman Kodak	1600	87½	84¼	84½	88¼
9⅛	3	.50	Eaton Axle & Sp	100	7½	7½	7½	8
2	½	..	Eitingon Schild	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
33¾	8½	1.20	Elec Auto-Lite	3100	29⅜	21	21	22
14	3⅜	..	Elec & Mus Ind	1400	5⅝	2½	2½	2½
15⅜	2¾	..	Elec Pow & Lt	2900	12⅛	11½	11¾	12
60	10⅜	.7	Elec Pow & L pf	400	36	35½	36	..
55	16⅜	.6	El Pw&L 6% pf	100	32¼	32¼	32¼	..
33¼	2⅝	.2	Elec Sto Battery	100	27	27	27	27
36⅛	16	.3	Endicott Johnson	100	36	34	34	33
51	16	.5	Engineers P S pf	100	40	40	40	..
19	12	1½	Equitable Off Bld	100	17	17	17	17
11⅞	2	..	Erie RR	400	9	8½	8½	9½
15⅞	2	..	Erie RR 1pf	500	11¼	11¼	11¼	11
			—F—					
6⅞	2¾	..	Fairbanks Morse	100	5¼	5¼	5¼	..
1⅞	½	..	Fashion Park	100	1½	1½	1½	..
7⅞	1½	..	Fashion Park pf	50	3	3	3	3½
20⅞	3	..	Fed Water Serv	500	5½	5½	5½	..
27¾	6	1.20	Fidelity Ph F In	300	19	19	19	18⅞
18⅞	10½	1	Firestone T & R	200	13½	13⅛	13⅛	..
68	45	.6	Firestone T&R pf	200	60½	60¼	60⅜	59⅞
54½	35	2½	First Nat Stores	1700	52⅝	51⅞	52⅜	52
⅜	⅛	..	Fisk Rubber	700	¼	¼	¼	¼
2⅜	¼	..	Fisk Rub 1pf	1300	⅝	½	½	⅝
10	3¼	..	Florsheim Shoe	100	7	7	7	..
8¼	2	..	Follansbee B	100	6	6	6	..
15⅛	3	..	Foster-Wheeler	200	12½	12½	12½	13
3⅞	1	..	Fox Film A	700	3⅞	3¾	3¾	3⅞
26⅛	10	.2	Freeport Texas	1700	26⅝	25¼	25⅝	25¾
			—G—					
3½	¼	..	Gabriel Snub A	200	3⅛	3	3	3½
17⅛	5¾	..	Gamewell	30	12	12	12	..
71	26	..	Gen Am In pf ww	100	64	64	64	..
85¾	9½	.1	Gen Am Tnk Car	7100	22	20¼	20¼	21
19⅝	10½	.2	Gen Baking	700	15¾	15	15	15½
108	90	.8	Gen Baking pf	100	104	103	103	..
26⅝	8½	1.40	Gen Electric	31200	19¾	18½	18½	19¾
11⅞	10⅜	.60	Gen Elec Sp	200	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11¾
40½	19¾	.2	Gen Foods	400	31½	31	31	31⅝
2¾	⅜	..	Gen Gas & E A	700	1½	1½	1½	1½
24¾	3	.6	Gen G & E cv pf	200	13½	13	13	14
30	8¼	.7	Gen Gas & E 7%	50	18½	18½	18½	..
40	5¼	.8	Gen Gas & E 8%	30	27½	27½	27½	..
48½	28	.3	Gen Mills	100	45¾	45¾	45⅞	46
95	76	.6	Gen Mills pf	100	95	95	95	95
24¾	7⅝	.1	Gen Motors	21000	18⅝	17½	17½	18¾
87¼	36¼	.5	Gen Mot 5% pf	400	85	82	85	82
14	2½	..	Gen Print Ink	20	8½	8½	8½	8⅝
2¼	1	..	Gen Pub Service	400	5¼	4¾	4¾	5
28⅝	6½	.1	Gen Ry Signal	200	18¾	18½	18¾	17¾
2¼	¼	..	Gen Realty	200	¾	¾	¾	¾
20¼	10⅜	..	Gillette Saf Raz	1400	19¾	19	19	19¼
72½	45	.5	Gilette S R pf	600	70¾	67¾	70¾	67
10⅜	3½	..	Glidden	100	8½	8½	8½	8¼
8	2⅝	..	Gobel (Adolf)	400	5¾	5½	5¾	5½
20⅝	84	1.60	Gold Dust	1400	19¼	18¾	18¾	18⅝
97	20	.6	Gold Dust pf	100	97	97	97	..
12⅜	2¼	..	Goodrich	200	8	8	8	8½
29¾	5½	..	Goodyear	700	23	21	21	22⅝
69½	19⅝	.7	Goodyear 1pf	100	54	54	54	..
30¾	74	..	Gotham Silk Hos	9100	26	23¼	23½	25¼
4⅝	1	..	Graham Paige	900	3¼	2⅞	3	3½
20¼	14½	.1	Grant (WT)	300	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	21½
25	5½	..	Great Nor pf	2700	18⅞	17¾	17¾	18⅞
13⅛	5	..	Great Nor Ore	100	8⅞	8½	8½	8⅝
2¾	⅛	..	Grigsby Grunow	700	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	1¾
18	8	..	Gulf Mobile & N	100	8	8	8	..

1932 High	1932 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Sept. 29	Last Sept. 28
21½	3½	..	Gulf States Steel	200	19½	19½	19½	19
			—H—					
4¼	⅝	..	Hahn Dept Sto	200	3⅜	2⅞	3⅛	3¼
28	7⅜	..	Hahn D S pf	400	20¼	20	20¼	20¼
11⅛	3½	.30	Hall Printing	1100	5¾	5⅜	5⅜	..
10	8¾	..	Hawaiian Pine	100	5½	5½	5½	5
3⅛	⅛	..	Hayes Body	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	2⅜
8⅛	4⅜	..	Hercules Motors	10	7	7	7	..
29½	13⅞	1½	Hercules Powder	100	26½	26½	26½	..
83	43½	.6	Hershey Choc	300	63¼	63	63	63¼
12½	2½	..	Holland Furnace	200	140	9¾	10	10½
131¾	110	10g	Homestake M	100	126	126	126	124½
4⅛	1	..	Houdaille Her B	300	3½	3¼	3¼	3½
5⅜	1⅜	..	Houston Oil new	200	3⅞	3¼	3¼	4
11¾	2⅞	..	Hudson Motor	400	8	7¼	7¼	7⅜
5⅝	1½	..	Hupp Motors	200	4	4	4	4
			—I—					
24⅞	4⅜	..	Ill Central	2700	21⅜	19⅞	19⅞	21⅛
2⅛	1	..	Indian Refining	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	2
40	7½	.2	Indus Rayon	200	34½	34½	34½	34
44⅞	14⅜	.9	Ingersoll-Rand	400	37⅞	36⅛	36½	38
27⅝	20	..	Inland Steel	200	20½	20	20	..
8⅛	3¼	..	Insuranshare Del	100	6	6	6	6
3¼	1	..	Insuranshare Md	100	3½	3½	3½	..
14⅜	2¼	..	Interboro Rap T	400	5	4½	4⅝	4½
3½	¼	..	Int Agr Corp	100	1½	1½	1½	..
5½	1¼	.20	Int Carriers	100	4½	4½	4½	..
18⅜	3⅝	..	Int Cement	400	13¾	13	13	14
1⅝	½	..	Int Combustion	100	1	1	1	1½
21	4⅞	..	Int Combus pf	200	8	8	8	..
34½	10⅞	1.20	Int Harvester	21400	30¼	28½	28½	29¾
108	68¾	.7	Int Harvester pf	100	94	93⅜	93⅜	..
10⅜	2⅜	..	Int Hydroelec	400	8	7⅞	7⅞	8
12½	3½	..	Int Nickel	2700	10	9½	9⅝	10⅛
12	1⅝	..	Int Paper 7%	70	6¾	6¼	6¼	..
4⅜	1⅛	..	Int Pap&Pow A	700	2⅛	1¼	1¼	..

BUSINESS IN MIDDLE WEST MAKING GAINS

Improvement in Wholesale and Retail Trade Is General

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 29—Numerous instances of improved business have been reported from trading centers throughout the middle West during the last two weeks.

The trend represents an increasing number of individual cases of betterment, particularly in the industrial field.

Merchandising, both wholesale and retail is making a good showing generally. Consumers have permitted their supplies to run so low that replacement of many items has become an absolute necessity. Cooler weather also has stimulated this movement, and a mild upturn in employment has provided greater purchasing power.

Among the heavier industries, steel was one of those which has registered improvement. In the Chicago area, the operating rate has moved up to between 14 and 15 per cent while bookings represented the largest tonnages in nearly three months. The fact that further gains are indicated, brightens the picture considerably.

Railroads operating in this territory report continued gains in the number of revenue freight cars handled and automobile sales have shown up well in some localities.

In financial circles the numerous gains reported by widely scattered business concerns are greeted with a quiet optimism. Many are of the opinion that while the movement is largely seasonal there is reasonable chance that the betterment will carry through and prove to be a permanent movement.

Security prices have moved in a rather erratic fashion. Upward movements have been sharp and violent but of relatively short duration. Speculators and investors in Chicago stocks have concentrated almost entirely on the automotive equipment shares, apparently feeling that once the automobile industry gets a good start upward the movement will be substantial.

Radio shares have shown considerable activity in reflection of the pickup in most factories at this season. Utilities have been neglected. News concerning the complete failure of several of the Insull properties, especially the holding companies, has discouraged any inclination either to invest or speculate in utility issues.

MONEY MARKET

New York Quotations

Call loans	Today	Last Pre.	Yr. Ago
Stock Exch	2%	2%	1½@2%
Curb Exch renewal rate	2½%	2½%	2%
Com paper	2	2	2
Bar silver	27½c	27⅜c	28⅛c
Time loans—			
60 to 90 days	1 @1¼	1 @1¼	2 @2½
4 to 6 months	1¼@1½	1¼@1½	2 @2½

Bankers' Acceptance Market

30 days	⅞@ ¾	⅞@ ¾	1⅜@1¼
60 days	⅞@ ¾	⅞@ ¾	1⅜@1¼
90 days	⅞@ ¾	⅞@ ¾	1⅜@1¼
4 months	1 @⅞	1 @ ⅞	1½@1⅜
5 months	1¼@1⅛	1¼@1⅛	2 @1⅞
6 months	1¼@1⅛	1¼@1⅛	2 @1⅞

London Quotations

Call money	3½%	3½%	4¾%
Short bills	½@⅝	½@⅝	5⅝@5¾
3 mos bills	⅞@ ⅞	⅞@ ⅞	5⅞@6
Bar gold	119s 4d	119s 5d	105s 3d
Bar silver	17⅛d	17¾d	16⅞d

Boston Quotations

Call money	3%	3%	2½%
Com paper	2 @2¾	2 @2¾	2½@3

Leading Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	3½%	Bucharest	7%
Boston	3½	Budapest	5
Chicago	2½	Calcutta	4
Cleveland	3½	Copenhagen	4
Dallas	3½	Helsingfors	4
Kansas City	3½	Lisbon	6½
Minneapolis	2½	London	6
New York	2½	Madrid	2
Philadelphia	3½	Oslo	6½
Richmond	3½	Paris	4
San Francisco	3½	Prague	2½
St. Louis	3½	Riga	4½
Amsterdam	2½	Rome	6
Athens	10	Sofia	5
Berlin	4	Stockholm	2½
Berne	2	Tokyo	3½
Bombay	4	Vienna	5.11
Brussels	3½	Warsaw	6
			7½

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Europe

Sterling:	Today	Last Prev	Parity
Demand	$3.45⅛	$3.45⅛	$4.8665
Cables	3.45¼	3.45¼	4.8665
France—franc	.03917⅛	.03917⅛	.0392
Belgium—belga	.1388	.1388	.139
Italy—lira	.0513	.0513	.0526
Germany—mark	.2380	.2381	.2381
Austria—schill'g	.1400	.1400	.1407
Cz'ch'vik—crown	.0296⅛	.0296⅛	.0296
Denmark—krone	.1790	.1790	.268
Finland—finm'rk	.0155	.0155	.0252
Greece—dr'chma	.0650	.0650	.129
Holland—florin	.4017	.4015	.402
Norway—krone	.1749	.1750	.1749
Poland—zloty	.1130	.1130	.1122
Port'gal—escudo	.0300	.0300	.4420
Roumania—leu	.0600	.0600	.5960
Spain—peseta	.0818	.0818	.193
Sweden—krona	.1775	.1777	.268
Switz'land—franc	.1928	.1928	.193
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0179	.0179	.0176
Far East			
Hong Kong—dol	.2337½	.2337½	*
Shanghai—tael	.3039	.3039	*
India—rupee	.2615	.2615	.3650
Japan—yen	.2412½	.2412½	.4984
Java—florin	.4015	.4010	.4020
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.50
Sts Stlments—dol	.4037	.4062½	.5678
South America			
Argentina—dol	.2581	.2581	.4245
Brazil—milreis	.0763	.0763	.1196
Colombia—peso	.0610	.0610	.12165
Peru—sol	.3700	.3700	.9733
Uruguay—peso	.4780	.4750	1.0342
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.9075	.9075	1.00
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.4914	.4914	.4985

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and per tael for Shanghai.

COMMODITY PRICES

NEW YORK, Sept. 29—Following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange and comparisons with last week and a year ago:

	Sept. 29	Week Ago	Year Ago
Wheat, 2 red	7.70½	$.63⅝	$.64⅝
Corn, 2 yellow	.43⅝	.44	.55½
Oats, 2 white	.38⅝	.38⅝	.33
Flour	4.15	4.10	4.20
Beef, family	14.37	14.37	13.25
Pork	18.25	18.25	12.50
Lard	.0570	.0570	.0765
Cotton, mid up	.0715	.0760	.0605
Rice	.0325	.0350	.0370
Iron	13.84	13.84	16.25
Steel, bll Pitt	26.00	26.00	29.00
Copper	.06⅛	.06⅛	.07
Tin	.2475	.2462	.3237½
Rubber	.03¾	.03⅞	.0458
Sugar	.0425	.0425	.0455
Lead	.0285	.0325	.0440
Print cloth	.03⅛	.03	.0287½

NORFOLK & WESTERN BUYS RAILS

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 29 — Norfolk & Western Railway will purchase 5000 tons of 130-pound steel rails with fastenings for current renewals.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Albany PWP 6s '48	31¼	31
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	32½	31⅛
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	18⅝	18⅛
Amer Chain deb 6s '33	65⅛	65⅛
Amer & For Pow 5s 2030	41⅛	40½
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	78½	78½
Amer Ice Co 5s '53	89	86
Amer Inter 5½s '49	80	80
Amer Metals Co 5½s '34	72⅛	72⅛
Amer Smelting 5s '47	95	94⅛
Amer T&T 4s '36	102	102
Amer T&T 4½s '39 cv	106½	106½
Amer T&T col 5s '46	104¾	104⅝
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	103¼	103
Amer T&T 5s '65	103½	103
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	107⅛	107⅛
Amer Writing Paper 6s '47	42	42
Armour & Co 4½s '39	77¾	77¾
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	74	73
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	94½	93½
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	93½	93⅛
Atch T&SF 4½s C&A div '62	94	94
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	81	81
Atl Coast L L&N col 4s '52	87	87
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	100¼	100⅛
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	85⅜	85⅛
Balt & Ohio 4s PLEWV div '41	77½	77½
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	86⅛	85½
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	41¾	40¾
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	54	54
Balt & O 5s ct Swn div '50	74½	74
Balt & Ohio 1st 5s ct '48	92⅜	92⅜
Balt & Ohio 1st 5s ct '48	92⅜	92⅜
Balt & Ohio 5s series D 2000	52⅛	52⅛
Bangor & Aroos 4s '51	57	57
Beech Creek RR 4s	75	74⅛
Ben Ind Loan 6s '48	88½	88½
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	81	81
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	96	96
Boston NY 4s '55	90	90
Brooklyn Ed 5s E '52	60	60
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	106	106½
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	105⅜	105⅛
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	87½	87
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '50	78⅝	78⅝
Buff Gen Elec 4½s B '81	101⅞	101¾
Buff R & P 4½s '57	102⅝	102
Bush Term con 5s '53	58	58
By Products Coke 5½s '45	58½	58½
Calif Gas & Elec 5s '37	47½	47½
Calif Petroleum deb 5½s '38	97	97
Camaguey Sugar 1st 7s '42	3	3
Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	89	89
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '54	88¾	86¾
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	89	89
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	88¾	88¾
Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	91¾	91⅝
Can Nat Ry 5s July '69	95	95
Can North 4½s '35	98½	98½
Can North deb 6½s '46	104½	103⅞
Can North deb 7s '40	102¾	102¾
Can Pacific deb 4s	71⅜	70¾
Can Pacific 4½s '60	80	80
Can Pacific 5s '54	86⅞	86
Can South 5s A '62	90	89
Can SS Ltd 6s '42	39⅜	39⅜
Cen Distrct Tel 5s	104	104
Cen of Ga con 5s '45	43	43
Cen of Ga 5s C '59	26	26
Cen Ill El & Gas 1st 5s '51	75	75
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	86	86
Cen Pacific 5s '60	71⅞	70½
Cen RR NJ gen 5s '87	94¼	94⅛
Certainteed 5½s '48	43	42¼
Cespedes Sugar sf 7½s '39	9½	9½
Ches Corp 5s '47	67¾	67¼
Ches & O con 5s '39	103¾	103½
Chicago B & Q 4s Ill div '49	94½	94½
Chicago B & Q gen 4s '58	91¾	91¾
Chicago B & Q 4½s '77	87⅞	87⅞
Chicago B & rfg 5s '71	96½	96
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	16	15½
Chicago G L & Coke 1st 5s '37	104⅜	104⅜
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	52¾	52¾
Chicago M&StP gen 3½s '89	61	61
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	11⅜	10⅜
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	33½	32¼
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037 "C"	32½	32½
Chicago & Nw 4¾s cv '49	27½	26½
Chicago & Nw deb 5s '33	66½	66
Chicago & Nw 5½s '36	79	78
Chicago RI&P gen 4s '88	70	69½
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	44¾	44½
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	30½	30
Chicago RI&P 4s '88 ref	64½	64½
Chicago TerHau & SE 5s '60	54½	54⅜
Chicago TerHau & SE in 5s '60	40⅜	49¼
Chicago Un Sta 4½s A '63	95⅛	95⅛
Chicago Un Sta 6½s C '63	111¼	111¼
Childs Co 5s '43	35½	35½
Chile Copper 5s '47	45½	45
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	95¾	95¾
Cin Un Terminal 5s 2020	100⅜	100⅜
Clev CC&StL 4½s E '77	57	57
Colo Fuel & Iron 5s '43	62½	62½
Colo & So 1st rfg 4½s '35	84	83½
Colo & So 4½s '80 A	63	62
Columbia Gas & E Co 5s deb '61	85¼	85¼
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 Apr	85¾	84⅞
Columbus Ry Pr L 4½s '57	85¾	85½
Columbus Ry Pr L 5½s '42	91	90¾
Com Credit Co 6s '34	99	99
Comp Tab Rec 6s '41	105¾	105¾
Con Gas 5s '57	102¼	102
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	11	11
Con Gas 4½s '51	97⅝	97½
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	106½	105¾
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42	29¼	28¾
Cuba RR rfg 7½s '36	41½	41½
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	105	105
Del & Hudson 5½s '37	95¾	95¾
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	47¾	47
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	48½	48½
Den & Rio G Wn rfg 5s '78	22	22¼
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	29	29
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	95½	95
Detroit Ed 5s '55	100⅞	100¾
Dodge Bros 6s '40	101½	101½
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	87	86⅞
Erie RR 1st con 4s '96	103½	103½
Erie RR ref 5s '67	76⅛	76
Erie RR gen lien 4s '96	36⅞	36
Erie RR gen 5s '75	50¼	50
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	36¾	36
Gen Bak Co 5½s '40	55⅜	55⅜
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	98¼	98¼
Gen Petroleum 5s '40	102⅜	102⅜
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40	103½	103½
Goodrich 6s '45	5⅛	5
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	56	55
Gotham S Hos 6s '36	84⅝	84⅛
Grank Tk Ry Can 7s '40	88½	88½
Great Northern 4½s '61	87	87
Great Northern 4½s '76 D	62½	62½
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	63	62
Houston Oil 5½s '40	81	80
Hudson Coal 5s '62	60	59
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	43	43
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	58½	58
Humble Oil 5s '37	86⅝	86⅝
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	102⅜	102⅜
Ill Central 4s '52	105¼	105¼
Ill Central rfg 4s '55	64	64
Ill Central 4¾s '66	64	63⅜
Ill Central CStL&NO 4½s '63	49	45½
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	49	49
Inland Steel 4½s A '78	100¾	100¾
Inland Steel 4½s B '81	81	81
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	81¼	80
Interlake Iron Corp 5s '51	49⅝	49
Inter Match 5s cv rcts '41	44⅝	44½
Inter Matchh Corp 5s '47	11⅛	10½
Inter Rap Tran rrfg 5s '66	11⅞	10½
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	47½	46½
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	15¼	15¼
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	60	60
Int & G Nor 5s B '56	68½	68½
Int & G Nor 5s C '56	24	24
Int Paper 6s '55	26⅜	26⅜
Int Rys Cen Am 6s '41	18⅞	17½
Int Rys Cen Am 6½s '47	42½	42½
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	34	34
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	41½	41
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	98½	98½
Kan City FtS&Mem 4s '36	52	52
Kan City P & L 4½s '61	102¼	101½
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	62	62
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	58	58
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	89¾	89¾
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s '80	90¾	90¾
Keith Albee Orpheum 6s '46	41½	41½
Kentucky Cen 4s '87	83	83
Kings Co El 4s '49	75	75
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	73	72½
Lack Steel con 5s '50	90	90
Laclede Gas 5½s '53 C	66⅝	66⅝
Laclede Gas 5½s D	65	65
Loew's Inc 6s '41	86	86
Louis Arkansas 5s '69	36¾	36½
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	102⅞	102⅞
L&N unl 4s '40	87½	87½
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	19⅞	19⅞
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	79	78½
Metro Edison 4½s '68	90¾	89
Metro Edison rfg 5s '53	97⅞	97⅞
Metro Water 5½s '50	77½	76¼
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	95½	95½
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	85	85
Min StP & SSM 4s '38	49	49
Min StL & SSM 5½s gtd	50½	50¼
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	71⅛	71⅛
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	78	78
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	46	46
Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '65	22⅝	22
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	35	35
Mo Pacific 5s G '78	33⅝	32½
Mo Pacific 5s H '80	34	33½
Mo Pacific 5½s I '81	33½	32½
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	34	33
Mobile & O mont 5s '47	21½	20¾
Nash Chat & SL 4s '78	7½	7
Nassau Elec con 4s '51	71½	71½
Nat RR Co of Mex 4s '51	53	53
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	91	2¼
Nat RR Co of Mex 4½s '26 A	2	90⅝
Nat Rys of Mex 4s '77	2	2
Nat Steel 5s	2	2
New Eng T&T 4½s B '61	81⅞	81⅞
New Eng T&T 5s '52	102½	102½
N J Pow & Lt 4½s '60	88¼	106
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	69⅝	88
N O T & M Ss B '54	34½	69½
N Orls T 4s '55	68⅜	34
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	78½	68⅛
NYC&HR con 4s A '98	73½	78½
NYC&HR 4½s N 2013	57½	73½
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	57⅝	57
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	62½	57⅝
NY Chi & StL 1st 4s '37	80	82
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	22	80
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	27½	21¼
NY Chi & StL 6s A '32	36	26½
NY Connec Ry 5s '53	90¼	32½
NY Edison 5s C '51	105¼	90¼
NY Edison 5s '44	105¼	105¼
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	112	105⅜
NY GH&F pur m 4s '49	100	111⅝
NY NH&H deb 4s '57	52	99⅝
		52

	High	Low
NY NH&H cit 6s '40	81¼	81
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	85	85
NY Ont & W gen 4s '55	48	47½
NY Ont & W rfg '92	53¾	53⅜
NY State Ry con 4½s '62	1½	1½
NY Steam Corp 5s '51	100½	100
NY Steam Corp 5s '56	101	100
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	103	102⅜
Niag Locks & O P 5s '55	101	100
Niag Share 5½s '50	70	70
Norf Southern rfg A '61	6⅝	6⅝
Norf & W div 4s '44	96½	96½
Nor Am Cement 6½s '40	29	29
North Am Co 5s '61	85½	85⅛
Nor Am Ed 5s C '69	84½	84½
Nor Am Ed 5½s '65	88⅛	88
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	62	61⅛
Nor Pacific pr lin 4s '97	86	85⅝
Nor Pacific 4½s A 2047	22	22
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	82½	82
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	101½	101⅛
Ohio Pub Ser 7s B '47	99½	99⅛
Old Ben Coal 6s '44	17	17
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	83½	83½
Owens Ill Glass 5	94½	94½
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	104	104
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	104⅝	104⅝
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40 ct	24	24
Paramount Publix 5½s '50	29¼	29¼
Park-Lex Leasehold 6½s '53	22	22
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	50	50
Penn Dixie Cement 6s '41	47⅛	47⅛
Penn Pow & Lt 4½s '81	93	92¼
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	70¼	70
Penn Railroad 4¾s '63	84½	84½
Penn Railroad con 4½s '60	98¾	98¾
Penn Railroad gen 4½s '65	85¼	85¼
Penn Railroad 4¼s D '81	80	80
Penn Railroad gen 5s '68	93½	93½
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	101	100⅞
Peoria & East 1st 4s '40	2	2
Pere Marquette 5s '56	61	61
Pere Marquette 4½s '80	56	56
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	69	69
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	89¾	89½
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71	96¼	95½
Philadelphia Elec Co 4½s '67	102¾	102½
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	57	56½
Phil Railway 4s '37	25¼	25¼
Pillsbury Flour M 6s '43	99½	99½
Pitts CC&StL 4½s A '40	96½	96½
Pitts CC&StL 4½s B	96⅝	96⅝
Pitts CC&StL 4½s '77	83¼	83
Pitts & West Va Ry 4½s '60 C	44¼	44¼
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	62	60¾
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	94¾	94¾
Pressed Steel Car 5s '33	36¼	36
Pub Svc E&G 4½ 1970	102½	102½
Pure Oil 5½s '37	81	81
Pure Oil 5½s '40	76½	76
Purity Baking 5s '48	69	68
Radio Keith 6s ct p pd	89¾	88¾
Read rfg 4½s A '97	85	85
Read rfg 4½s B '97	85½	85
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	65	64¾
Republic I&S sf 5s '40	82	82
Richfield Oil Co of Cal 6s '44	25	24½
Rio G & W col 4s '49	49½	49
St Louis IM&S 4s R&G div '33	55	55
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	15	15
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	13½	12¾
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	13½	12¾
St Louis & SF 5s B '50	15¼	15¼
StP & KCSL 4½s '41	48¼	48
San Ant & Ar P 1st 4s '43	70	69½
Seabd AL rfg 4s '59	3	3
Shell Pipe 5s '52	80¼	78
Shell Union 5s '47	75⅛	75⅛
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	77	75
Sierra & San F Pow 5s '49	95	95
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	32	32
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	93	93
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	96¼	96
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	102⅜	102⅜
Sinclair Pipe L sf 5s '42	101	101
Skelly Oil Co 5½s '39	64	64
Smith A O 6½s '33	100¼	100¼
Southern Colo Pow 6s '47	79	79
Southern Pacific rfg 4s '55	82⅞	82⅞
Southern Pacific 4½s '68	59	58
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	58½	58
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	58¾	58¾
Southern Pacific SF Ter 4s '50	83	83
Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s '77	72	71
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	34½	33½
Southern Ry gen 6s '56	41½	41½
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	45	43⅝
Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	105½	104⅞
Stand Oil NJ 4½s '46	103⅞	103½
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	97½	97
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	17	16⅞
Tenn Copper 6s B '44	63	63
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	100½	100⅛
Texas Corp 5s '44	92	91⅞
Third Ave adj 5s '60	46	46
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	27	26¾
Union El L & P 5½s '54	103⅞	103½
Union Oil Cal 5s C '35	98½	98⅛
Union Oil Cal 6s '42	101	101
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	98¼	98
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	87½	87½
Union Pacific 4½s '67	86⅝	86⅝
United Biscuit 6s '42	95	95
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	47½	46¼
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	72¾	72¾
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	80	79⅞
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	35½	34½
Vanadium 5s '41	41	41
Va El & Pow 5½s	53	52½
Virginia Ry & Power 5s '34	101½	101⅛
Virginia & Swest con 5s '58	54½	54½
Wabash RR 5s B '76	9¼	9¼
Wabash RR 5½s '75	10½	10½
Walworth 6s '45	12½	12½
Warren Bros 6s '41	39½	29½
West Pa Pow 5s G '56	51	51
West Shore 4s 2361	104	103½
Western Electric 5s '44	77	77
Western Maryland 4s '52	101	100⅝
Western NY & Pa 5s '37	61¼	60½
Western Union 5s '51	100	99½
Western Union 5s '60	65	65
Western Union 6½s '36	88½	86
Wheeling Steel 4½s B '53	66	66
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	73	73
White Eagle Oil 5½s '37 ww	103	102¾
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	88	88
Wis Cen gen 1st 4s '49	44½	44
Wis Cen 4s S&D div '36	32½	32
Youngstown Sheet 5s A '78	69¼	68¼

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Last Sep29	Last Sep28
3½s '47	101.13	101.12	101.12	101.13
1st 4¼s conv '47	102.23	102.23	102.23	102.23
4th 4¼s '38	103.20	103.18	103.18	103.20
US 3s '55	96.30	96.26	96.26	96.28
US 3½s '49	98.7	98.6	98.4	98.6
US 3¾s '47	100.22	100.21	100.22	100.20
US 4¼s '56	102.17	102.14	102.17	102.19
US 4¼s '52	108.19	108.14	108.14	108.16

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Abitibi P&P 5s '53	20	19
Akershus 5s '63	70	68¼
Alpine Mon Stl 7s '55	48½	48½
Argentine Gov 5½s '62	51	50¾
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	55¾	55
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	56	55⅞
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	57½	55¼
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	56	55⅛
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	55¼	55¼
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	57½	57
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	56¾	55½
Australia 4½s '56	82¼	81¼
Australia 5s '55	88¾	86⅞
Austria (Gov) 7s '57	89¼	87
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	50¾	50¾
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	92	92
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	91⅞	91⅝
Belgium (King) 6s '55	49	49
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	100	99⅝
Belgium (King) 7s '55	101	101
Belgium (King) 7s '56	106	106
Berlin (City) 6½s '50	105½	105½
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	41⅞	41⅞
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	51	50½
Bogota (City) 8s '45	52	52
Brazil (US) 8s '41	15½	15½
Bremen 7s '35	20	20
Brisbane 6s '50	54	53½
Brisbane 5s '57	75	81
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	75	75
Bulgaria 7s '67	32	32
Canada (Dom) 4½s	23¼	23¼
Canada (Dom) 4s '60	99⅛	99⅛
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	86⅞	86¼
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	99⅞	99⅞
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	10¼	10¼
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	9½	9½
Colombia Agr Bk 6s '47	11	11
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	39	39
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	39½	39¼
Copenhagen (City) 5s '52	39½	38⅝
Cuba (Rep) 5s ('14) '49	79¾	78¼
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	92½	92½
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	76⅞	76⅞
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '50	42¼	42
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	12½	12½
Denmark (King) 6s '42	79¾	79¼
Dominic (Rep) 5½s 2nd '40	47	95⅜
Dutch Ei 6s '62	99	47
Fiat 7s '46 war	87	99

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor Rate 60 cents a line Minimum space four lines An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings Write or call for detailed information

AGENTS WANTED

LADIES to sell box assortments and personal engraved Christmas cards, also Calendar of Truth; highest commission. C. N. ARNO, Jackson Building, Buffalo, N. Y.

PATENTED 1931—DeNovo Rug Shampoo by James McComb. 223 E. 78th, New York City; home economy demands; sells 50c; no competition; commission; repeats and repeats.

SELL beautiful 21-folder Christmas Greeting Assortment, Everyday Assortment, Gift Wrappings; no experience necessary; large profit; samples on approval. DOEHLA CO., Dept. S-11, Fitchburg, Mass.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—MEN

SALARIED POSITIONS, $1500 to $25,000. The undersigned provides a thoroughly organized service of 12 years' recognized standing through which preliminaries are negotiated for positions of the calibre indicated, the procedure is individualized to each client's personal requirements and identity covered and present position protected; not a registration bureau; send only name and address for details. R. W. BIZBY, INC., 120 Delward Building, Buffalo, New York.

REAL ESTATE

RYE, N. Y.—Pleasant home, 4 bedrooms, 3 baths, maids' quarters, Frigidaire, garage, private plot, trees, garden; near high school; furnished; winter, year; unusual; $100 month. 19 Purchase St. SUZANNE GEDNEY.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

HOSIERY, LINGERIE

Sell guaranteed hosiery, lingerie less than store price to friends, consumers, etc.; liberal commission; part time permitted.

HELIX, 213 4th Ave., New York City

SANATORIUMS

Tenacre Inc.

Established 1922 N. J. State License
PRINCETON, N. J. Tel. 755
Illustrated Booklet
Mrs. Kathryn Barmore, Mgr.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

MACHINIST, first-class on steam engines, pumps, gasoline marine engines, lathes, shapers, etc.; jig making, department foreman; married; any kind of work, any place. G. L. TUBBS, 1106 Hart Blvd., Harvard, Ill.

TO LET—FURNISHED

WEST NEWTON HILL, 9 miles from Boston—House of 10 rooms, 3 baths, oil heat, gas range, all modern equipment, extensive library, attractive grounds, 2-car garage. This is a home, not merely a house. Will let for 6 to 12 months. Experienced and reliable general maid will remain if desired. Telephone owner, days, Hubbard 3743, evenings West Newton 0136.

Radio Tonight

DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, Frigidaire Orchestra.
5:15 Tangee Musical Dreams.
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie."
6:00 Studio; Sport Review, Bill Williams.
6:10 "Radio Billboard."
6:15 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:30 Grin and Bearit.
6:45 NBC, "Today's News," Lowell Thomas.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Royal Vagabonds.
7:30 NBC, Stebbins Boys.
7:45 Joe Rines and his orchestra.
8:00 New England Singers.
8:30 NBC, "Rin-Tin-Tin Thriller"; sketch.
8:45 NBC, The Gypsy Songstress.
9:00 NBC, "Virtuosos"; concert orchestra.
9:30 NBC, "Thompkins Corners"; sketch.
10:00 NBC, Sketch, with Phillips Lord.
10:15 Winston Sharples' Orchestra.
10:30 NBC, "Three Keys"; Negro trio.
10:45 Republican news; time; weather.
11:02 Sport Review, Bill Williams.
11:15 NBC, "The Man Without a Job," Mr. Walter C. Teagle, president Standard Oil of New Jersey.
11:30 NBC, Cesare Sodero's Orchestra.
12:00 NBC, Hollywood on the Air; Mickey Mouse's birthday party; celebrities; soloists; orchestra.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—William Elliott, baritone.
5:15 "The Original Teddy Bears."
5:45 NBC, G. E. Circle; Heywood Broun; John Erskine; soloists.
6:00 "Evening Tattler's"; news; organ.
6:40 Leopold Morse Program.
6:45 "The Cap'n and the Widder."
7:00 Baritone soloist.
7:15 NBC, "Wheatenaville"; sketch.
7:30 NBC, Ray Perkins; orchestra.
7:45 NBC, "Rise of the Goldbergs."
8:00 NBC, Rudy Vallée's Orchestra; Olsen and Johnson, comedians.
8:30 NBC, Address, President Hoover, for Second Women's Conference on Current Problems.
9:00 NBC, Democratic National Committee: Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt.
9:45 Cleercoal Orchestra; soloist.
10:00 NBC, Walter O'Keefe; Jack Pearl, "Baron Munchausen"; Abe Lyman's Orchestra.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 Leo Reisman's Brunswick Orchestra.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:30 p. m.—"Skippy"; child sketch.
5:45 The Novelty Four.
5:55 Little Tree Serenader.
6:00 Studio announcements; news.
6:15 Organ recital.
6:30 Bob Emery; Winthrop Packard.
6:45 "Chandu"; transcription.
7:00 CBS, "Myrt and Marge."
7:15 CBS, Harold Stern's Orchestra.
7:45 CBS, Benny Kreuger's Orchestra; Georgie Price.
8:00 CBS, Abe Lyman's Orchestra.
8:15 CBS, Edwin C. Hill, commentator.
8:30 "The Irregular Guys"; vocal.
8:45 CBS, Columbians Orchestra.
9:00 CBS, Boswell Sisters; orchestra.
9:15 CBS, Mills Brothers; orchestra.
9:30 CBS, "Col. Stoopnagle and Budd."
9:45 CBS, Fray and Braggiotti, pianists.
10:00 Local dance music.
10:15 "Senator Numb and Clarence."
10:30 Local dance music.
11:00 Studio announcements; news.
11:15 to 1 a. m.—Dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—Big Brother Bob Emery.
5:15 The Happy Repairman.
5:30 Organ recital, Francis J. Cronin.
5:40 Political talk.
5:45 CBS, Talk, Mr. William Karn.
6:00 CBS, H. V. Kaltenborn, commentator.
6:15 Sid Gary; orchestra.
6:30 Shell sport talk.
6:45 CBS, Noble Sissle's Orchestra.
7:00 Weather; news; time.
7:15 Paradise Islanders.
7:30 Jimmie Gallagher's Orchestra.
8:00 "The Gossipers."
8:15 Golden Slipper Marathon.
8:30 "Hill Billy George."
8:45 Chemical Society lecture.
9:00 "Master of Mystery" sketch.
9:30 Organ recital.
9:45 Studio period; news.
10:00 CBS, Republican Committee talk.
10:30 CBS, Guy Lombardo's Orchestra.
11:00 CBS, Columbia Symphony Orchestra.
11:30 CBS, Little Jack Little.
11:45 CBS, Don Redman's Orchestra.

Tomorrow's Features

WBSO, Babson Park, Mass. (920kc-326m)

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
12:00 noon—Stocks; piano; talk.
12:45 p. m.—Studio orchestra.
1:30 p. m.—Parents' Question Box.
1:45 p. m.—Studio soloist.
3:15 p. m.—Religious talk.
3:30 p. m.—Good Cheer Service.
4:00 p. m.—Talk, Mr. Clarence Kilde.
4:15 p. m.—Musical program.
4:30 p. m.—Messages from ministers.

WBZ

7:00 a. m.—Local and NBC programs.
10:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:00 noon—"The Monitor Views the News."
12:15 p. m.—Studio period.
1:45 p. m.—NBC programs.
2:30 p. m.—"Books and Authors."
2:45 p. m.—Studio music.
3:00 p. m.—NBC programs.
3:30 p. m.—Home Forum Cooking School.
4:00 p. m.—Popular musical program.
4:30 p. m.—Studio recitals.

WEEI

8: a. m.—NBC, "Pie Plant Pete."
8:00 a. m.—NBC, "Pie Plant Pete."
8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:00 a. m.—Studio and NBC programs.
12:00 noon—Studio and musical.
1:15 p. m.—NBC dance music.
2:00 p. m.—Musical and studio.
3:00 p. m.—NBC programs.
4:00 p. m.—News; stocks.
4:15 p. m.—NBC, Rice String Quartet.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
11:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:00 noon—Studio period; news.
12:15 p. m.—CBS programs.
1:00 p. m.—Boston Information Service.
2:00-4:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
4:30 p. m.—The Dance Parade.

WAAB

7:45 a. m.—Time; news; weather.
8:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:00 p. m.—CBS musical programs.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:15 p. m.—Leo Litwin, pianist.
3:30 p. m.—Cremona String Quartet.
4:00 p. m.—Women's Federation.
4:30 p. m.—CBS, George Hall's Orchestra.

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Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line Minimum space three lines. Minimum order four lines An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings Write or call for detailed information

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Howland's fall sale of imported bulbs is in full swing! Tulips, Daffodils, Hyacinths, Narcissus and all other kinds for outdoor and indoor fall planting. Come and explore!
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Beverages, Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Extracts, Spices, Smoked Meats.
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F. W. BEHRENS, Inc.
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WEST HARTFORD CENTER

CONNECTICUT

HARTFORD
(Continued)

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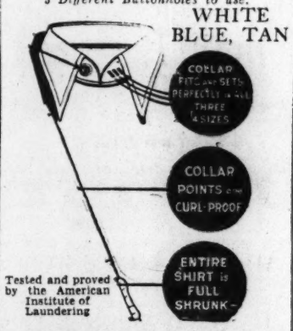

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CONNECTICUT

NEW HAVEN
(Continued)

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Through electrical labor-saving appliances for homes.
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STETSON HATS
$5.00
J. JOHNSON & SONS
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French Kid, Fabric
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CORRECT STYLES
DEPENDABLE QUALITY
MODERATELY PRICED
Grieve, Bisset & Holland
Incorporated
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"We serve to serve again"—
Verdon's
Safe Milk and Delicious Ice Cream
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Our Corset Department is now featuring
"NU BACK"
the Corsetry that stays put and does not ride up. Made of silk brocade in several models from which to select. $2.95-$7.95.
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ALBANY, N. Y.
Now Featuring a Sale
WILTON RUGS
9x12 feet
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$36.50
A most remarkable value! Many patterns and colors.

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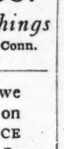
Broadway Arcade, Albany, N. Y.
Tel. 4-5951

JOHN B. HAUF, Inc.
Furniture—Rugs Wall Paper—Draperies
175-179 Central Ave., Albany, N. Y.



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DE SOTO SALES—SERVICE
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Luncheon, 35c to 60c
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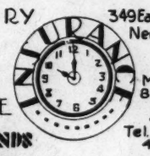
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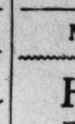
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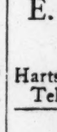
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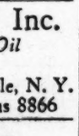

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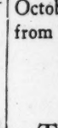
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DAILY FEATURES

All Nature

Alligator

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

A READER in Tamworth, N. H., writes that his sister returned recently from Florida, bringing back a baby alligator. "How do alligators differ from crocodiles," he asks, "and what constitutes their main diet?"

The chief difference between these reptiles may seem a technical one, namely, the shape of the jaws and the teeth. The lower canine teeth of the crocodile fit into a groove outside the upper jaw, while those of the alligator fit into an inside "pit." This makes an obvious difference in the shape of the head, and the muzzles of crocodiles are consequently narrowed behind the nostrils, while those of the alligator are even in width to the extremity.

There are other differences such as color and habitats: The crocodile is dark olive-brown and black while the alligator is lighter. The crocodile is generally Asian and African in habitat, while the alligator, with the exception of a small Chinese cousin, is strictly American, dwelling from the southern states along the Gulf to Paraguay.

Eggs of the alligator are small and numerous. They are laid in sand, usually along the banks of the river, where they are exposed to the sun. Three or four layers of eggs and decaying vegetable matter constitute the nest, the mother remaining near by until the eggs are hatched and the young able to look after themselves.

"A strange insect flew in our window three nights ago (Aug. 31). I had never seen its like before," writes Mrs. C. T. P. of New York City. "It was at least three inches long, measuring from nose to tail. It had alighted on our curtain near the ceiling and as we approached to examine it, it turned its head, bent up its neck and looked down at us in the most uncanny way. Its color was brilliant green and brown. Its forelegs seemed peculiar and fitted for grasping. When resting the creature held them up before it in a rather pious manner as though praying. We left the window open and in the morning it was gone. We were wondering if it belonged to the grasshopper family (although it was as slender as a wire, except for the lower part of the body which the wings covered). The saw edge of the front legs enabled it to climb very easily. I should be very pleased to know the name of this insect."

Your description and accompanying drawing fit the Praying Mantis. It is closely related to the grasshoppers and crickets.

Brevities

Richmond Times-Dispatch: Laymen who know how to run a hotel, a newspaper or a government sometimes have to send a simple thing such as a fountain pen away to the factory for service.

Des Moines Register: An expedition to Yucatan proved a fiasco. Sent to locate new sources of chicle for chewing gum, it uncovered a mere lost capital of some prehistoric civilization.

Pathfinder: In 1928 Smith is said to have hurt his own chances by talking too much. This year he is hurting Roosevelt's chances by not talking enough.

Humorist: It has been estimated that on an average a dustman empties five hundred dust-bins per day. That's a lot of rubbish!

Boston Herald: Numismatists, we read, are eager to get new Washington quarters. So are the Democrats.

The Editor's Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

1

Of the two plans the second only was a curative process and not a preventative; but everyone who has had ocassion to look into it feel that it is the best proposal, and that it should supercede the present system.

Edit this paragraph as you would like to see it in The Christian Science Monitor.

Compare your efforts with a corrected copy which appears on another page (among the advertisements).

In Lighter Vein

Wooden Sound

At a village cricket match in England the local butcher was batting when a ball hit him on the head, from which the wicket keeper made a catch.

"Out!" yelled the umpire.

"But it's off my head, not my bat," protested the player.

"I don't know where it 'it you," responded the umpire, "but I knows the sound of wood, so hout you go."
—*Boston Transcript.*

Not Worried

"Well, Dick, my boy," said his uncle, "my congratulations! I hear you're engaged to one of the pretty Robbins twins."

"Rather!" replied Dick, heartily.

"But," said his uncle, "how on earth do you manage to tell them apart?"

"Oh," said the young man, "I don't try!"—*Lindsay Post.*

Some Hall

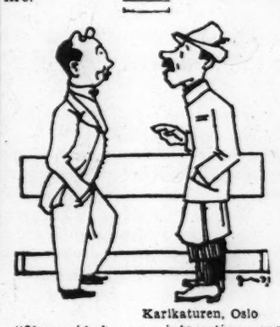
"He gave the alarm and in five minutes eight radio cars, a squad of detectives and Acting Captain Mullen of the homicide squad were in the hallway."—*(New York Times.)*

There's nothing like a good, roomy hallway in a crisis.—*Washington Post.*

The Youthful Purist

Johnnie: "Why does the whistle blow for a fire?"

Billy: "It doesn't blow for the fire; it blows for water. They've got the fire."



Karikaturen, Oslo

"She said I was interesting and brave."

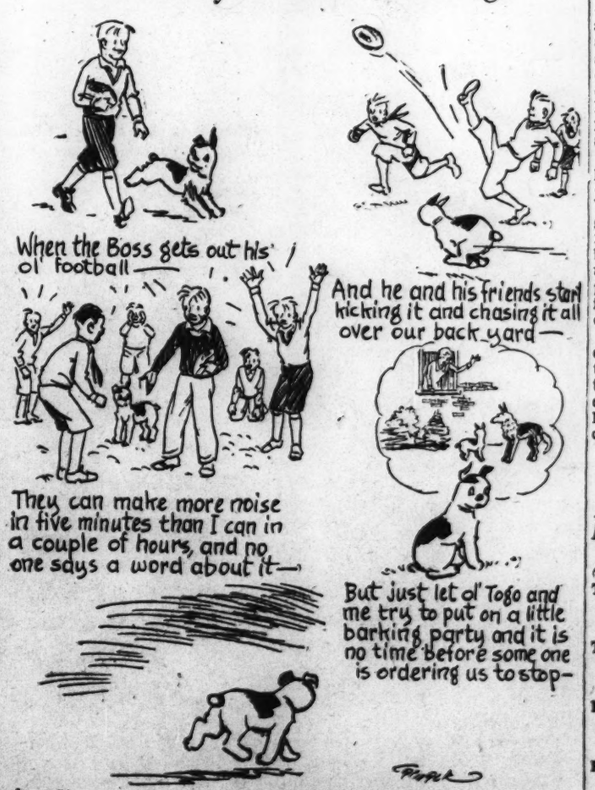
"You could never marry a woman who deceives you from the beginning."

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

A NOBLE aim,
faithfully kept, is
as a noble deed.
—WORDSWORTH

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog


When the Boss gets out his ol' football—
And he and his friends start kicking it and chasing it all over our back yard—
They can make more noise in five minutes than I can in a couple of hours, and no one says a word about it—
But just let ol' Togo and me try to put on a little barking party and it is no time before some one is ordering us to stop—
Now I wonder whom I could get to kindly explain why that is?

Drawn by a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Returning Favors

(Taranaki Herald, New Plymouth, N. Z.)
Auckland, N. Z.

PAINT pots, ladders, spades hoes, paint brushes, and other varied tools of trade were carried by Mount Eden unemployed men to St. Alban's Church Hall in Dominion Road one morning recently to help in an offering of free labor. During the day the building began to assume a much smarter appearance than it had for a long time past.

The members of the Mount Eden unemployed workers' movement are very appreciative of the help they have had from Mount Eden residents, and as a gesture they decided to give their services gratuitously at the church. The program mapped out was to clean up the church grounds, paint the Sunday School room, and generally place in a state of repair anything that needed it.

There were 60 men in the working bee, and in their ranks were numbered many trades and occupations. There were skilled painters, carpenters, plumbers and general laborers, while in the rank and file were an energetic number who knew how to ply a hoe and a spade.

A number of city firms supplied paint, timber and other requisites.

At midday the ladies of the parish provided a hot dinner for the men.

The vicar, the Rev. A. J. Greenwood, said that it was the men's way of saying "Thank you." They had nowhere to go, and so he had told them that they could use the schoolroom for their meetings.

Worth Knowing

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

To get a camp fire permit for certain national forests in the West, it is necessary for the applicant to have a shovel, an ax and a bucket as a part of his equipment.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Puyallup (Miss M. C.)—The name of this city in the State of Washington is pronounced *Pu-al'-up* (first *u* long as in *use*, *a* as in *hat*, second *u* short as in *hut*).

Plural of "tourist inn" (Miss F. T. M.)—In compound nouns the sign of the plural is usually placed at the end (handful, handfuls; forget-me-not, forget-me-nots; Frenchman, Frenchmen, etc.); sometimes it is attached to the first part (son-in-law, sons-in-law; knight-errant, knights-errant; notary public, notaries public, etc.); but it is rarely attached to both parts (Knight Templar, Knights Templars; manservant, menservants, etc.).

We should regard the plural of "tourist inn" as "tourist inns."

Hellene (Miss F. T. M.)—*Hel'-een* (*e* as in *get*, *ee* as in *feet*).

Address (Mrs. M. C. T., who feels that some speakers need another caution against stressing the first syllable of the word)—"Address" should always be emphasized on the second syllable, *a-dres'* (*a* as in *account*, *e* as in *get*). Whether you *a-dres'* a meeting or ask a young lady for her *a-dres'*, never jeopardize your chances by stressing the first syllable.

Program (Mrs. M. C. T.)—As if to prove that dictionaries merely chronicle usage, not dictate it, Webster's recognizes and lists *pro'-grum*. (We probably have radio announcers to thank for this.) But bear in mind that this is Webster's *third* choice; good old-fashioned *pro'-gram* (*o* as in *old*, *a* as in *hat*) is the first—and, so far as we are concerned, there is no other.

Omega (J. B.)—The authority accepted by this newspaper recognizes the pronunciation with accent on the first syllable, but gives first choice to *o-me'-ga* (*o* as in *obey*, *e* long as in *key*—short *e* is third choice—*a* as in *sofa*).

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

Did You Know That—

(Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor)

The wood of the red alder, while not fireproof, is burned with great difficulty?

The annual farm value of nuts in the United States averages about $50,000,000?

Last year 4236 tons of peanuts were imported to the United States from China?

England's famous Scotland Yard has added three women to its staff of sleuths?

About 3,500,000 Americans are eligible to receive the soldiers' bonus?

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1932 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor

The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Albert F. Gilmore, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

EDITORIALS

Jobs for the Giant

A GIANT is asleep in Germany—a giant with more than 5,000,000 names. Too long has he slumbered; too long remained unproductive. The Reich is bending every effort to awaken him—to give employment to this Colossus who answers the roll call for one-eleventh of the nation's population.

More than doles, more than temporary relief measures are involved in the task of putting this "unemployed" giant back on the job. Convinced that he can be aroused if a sufficiently herculean attempt is made, the Reich has turned to the strengthening of its basic industrial structure. With hope in the future—in the immediate future—it has poured the oil of subsidy upon the wheels of private industry. Recovery must begin.

The magnitude of the task is written deeply in the charts that tell the story of unemployment. More than 5,225,000 persons are out of work, a number still causing grave concern despite the significant recession from the peak of 6,129,000 this spring. Nor is that all. Trade unions report that 27 per cent of their members are working on short time in addition to the 36 per cent who are entirely without work. Thus nearly two-thirds of the skilled workers in the Reich feel, in varying degree, the stringency of economic maladjustment.

Germany, while major efforts were being directed to solution of foreign difficulties, made an initial attempt to solve the unemployment problem through "settlement." While the Bruening Government was laboring to free the Reich from an impossible debt, workers were being moved from cities to the land. In some instances the Government provided the ground alone—in other cases house, implements, and even a cow and a few chickens as well.

Another approach to the problem was made through the voluntary work service which originated with the effort to protect the morale of the unemployed, especially the young men who had reached the "working" age in a period that seemed to offer no jobs. Thus more than 100,000 workers have been utilized in unpaid service of reclaiming land, building roads and performing public improvements.

But such efforts only scratched the surface. Now, with its "twelve-month plan," the German Government approaches the problem on a sweeping scale. Government-enforced wage tariffs are to be modified for factories which shorten hours and employ more men. Direct subsidies are to be provided for concerns which increase their pay rolls. Millions of marks are to be poured into industry as a stimulus to enable it to take advantage of the anticipated business upswing.

In the boldness of its program the German Government has placed high stakes upon world recovery. Its plan of subsidies through immediate commercial discounting of promised tax remissions can succeed only if prosperity lightens the budgetary burden of forthcoming years. But curiously, in the same program so dependent on international prosperity, the Reich has announced plans for restriction of agricultural imports—the addition of a quota system to the walls of tariff and exchange restrictions which are already hampering the movement of German commerce.

The exigencies of the situation, especially the stoppage of foreign loans to Germany, seem to dictate protection of the home market. But at a time when the world is just beginning revival—when preparations for the World Economic Conference are searching for a breach in the barriers that dam the streams of trade—it is fallacious for any nation, no matter how grave its internal problems, to envisage a solution purely upon a domestic basis.

Numerous communities and organizations in Germany realize that the policy of economic self-sufficiency affords no permanent solution to the tremendous task of putting her unemployed giant to work. The Dresdner Bank, one of the country's largest financial institutions, has phrased it simply, saying that Germany can profit fully from a revival of world economics only if the Government's trade policy affords industry an undisturbed sale of its products on the world's market. A nation's profit from international business improvement can be only in proportion to its own contribution to mutual recovery.

No Place for the Playboy

TIME was when American youth used the word "collegiate" to describe the campus dandy, distinguished by his snappy roadster, jaunty hat and exceedingly wide trousers more than by his inclination toward scholarship or usefulness. But times have changed—and definitions.

Economic and political conditions have placed increasing demands upon every individual—whether wage earner, executive, public official or student. And especially to those who are enjoying the advantages of higher education is a muddled world looking for aid. This fact found expression the other day in the words of Dr. William Mather Lewis, president of Lafayette College at Easton, Penna. This year above all others, said Dr. Lewis in his convocation address, "there is no place in college for the playboy."

Whether or not youth will ever be quite free from a certain amount of innocent swagger, it is certain that young people today are taking a more serious view of the business of living than they have for some years. Dr. Lewis's call to college youth to develop character with which to combat the political evils of the time therefore will not fall on unhearing ears. Nor will his charges that political abuses in public life have their counterparts on the campus be lightly passed over.

That education alone will not solve the problems facing the world today is obvious to most thoughtful persons. And when Dr. Lewis points to the need of a more vigorous idealism in college affairs as a prelude to an improved attitude toward public affairs, he strikes a note in harmony with the convictions of many well educated people. For, as he implies, if a student has not the courage to take a stand against questionable practices in fraternity and other student affairs, he can hardly be expected to develop courage to stand against corruption in the government of his town, city or country.

The illusions which characterized a few years of great material prosperity obscured from youthful eyes many incongruities. Now the fact that the economic system is not so ordered as to distribute wealth to the advantage of all, the belated realization that even in boom years millions are in want and hundreds of thousands in distress, and that in boom and gloom times alike dishonesty in high places is costing everyone dearly, stands in sharp relief against the pleasant fancies that campus life engenders. And young men and women in great numbers are starting their undergraduate careers this year determined to contribute to the improvement which must follow a wide awakening to humanity's needs.

Can the Flexible Tariff Flex?

PRESIDENT HOOVER'S appointment of Charles R. Crisp, Representative from Georgia, to be a member of the Federal Tariff Commission evokes commendation for at least two reasons. In the first place it is a gratifying recognition of one of the most useful members of Congress. The industrious and intelligent service he has rendered in that body for twenty years, and especially in the handling of fiscal measures in the last session, appears to have been better appreciated nationally than by Mr. Crisp's own people. Only two weeks ago they refused to advance him to the upper house, giving their favor in the senatorial primary to Georgia's brilliant young Governor, Richard B. Russell Jr.

A second and more important reason for approval of this appointment is the strength it gives to the tariff commission. One of the mysteries of American Government is the failure of that commission to function in anything approaching a satisfactory manner. It was established in 1916 and since 1922 has been charged with making operative the flexible provisions of the tariff.

The general purpose—and it seems an intelligent one—was to substitute impartial fact-finding for political log-rolling in the making of tariffs. The commission was to determine fair rates by comparison of foreign and domestic production costs. That seemed merely a simple matter of accounting. But it has turned out to be an extremely laborious and uncertain task, complicated by international jealousies and political pressure. The commission has done a vast amount of work without making much impression on the great wall of American duties.

The fact that it has usually added a few bricks instead of taking them down has not improved its standing with consumers. And Congress, dissatisfied that the power to implement the commission's recommendations rests with the Executive, has endeavored to retain that prerogative for itself. A bill to have the commission report to Congress was passed last spring, but vetoed by the President. Mr. Hoover, despite the commission's record of futility, has contended that it can be made to operate effectively. His chief reason for signing the Hawley-Smoot bill was that inequalities could be removed by the tariff commission.

It does seem that a nonpartisan commission, assisted by experts, could make a more satisfactory study of the intricacies of tariffs than a chaotic political body like Congress, harried by myriads of special interests. But greater proof of that ability is needed and needed quickly. Not only such appointments as that of Mr. Crisp, but more vigorous presidential insistence on results is required if the public is to retain any hope for the nonpolitical adjustment of tariffs.

"Oh, Whistle and I'll Come to You"

A CORRESPONDENT to a London newspaper writes feelingly on the subject of whistling. An errand boy, it appears, passes his residence six times a day, whistling as he wends his care-free way. Evidently, it is not the cheerfulness of the youth that irks the writer, but the fact that he has only one tune in his repertory. "I know every note of it," the correspondent dirges. "I wait for it, I writhe under it."

It is easy to sympathize with this unwilling auditor. Probably he is a writer, or even a poet. If the latter, one may picture his dismay when, struggling to find two words that rime, his thoughts are sent scattering by a possible dissonance in the whistled melody,

Like sweet bells jangled, out of tune and harsh,

and the sonnet must wait upon another mood. He may well be pardoned if he feels, in the words of Benjamin Franklin, that "he has paid dear, very dear, for his whistle."

No one, however, but the most hardened misanthrope would wish to abolish whistling. The world needs the gayety it engenders; whistling in the bathroom presages good nature at the breakfast table and, although women seldom become proficient in the art, they are not averse to its practice by the male. Perhaps, with innate feminine intuition and tact, they indulgently recognize the necessity of letting masculine humanity preen itself on being able to do at least one thing better than they can.

Incidentally, it is passing curious that the French, usually so gallant and complimentary to the fair sex, are quite censorious on the question of feminine whistlers. An ancient adage of theirs may be freely translated as "A hen that crows and a girl who whistles are a nuisance around the house."

But then, whistling among the Latins is quite a different thing from the Anglo-Saxon concept of it, which is always cheery and blithesome, whereas in France, for instance, it marks the highest displeasure on the part of audiences with whom a player or singer finds disfavor.

To contemplate a world without errand boys that whistle is too dark a picture. May his race long continue. Perhaps, in deference to persons like the London correspondent, singing societies will take up the question and teach him a second tune.

Clearing the Tracks

ANNOUNCEMENT of the appointment of an unofficial committee headed by former President Calvin Coolidge to study the difficulties, needs and possibilities of American railroads focuses new attention upon a national problem of the first magnitude.

The action taken in forming the committee comes primarily from sources directly and financially interested—savings banks, insurance companies, investment bankers, and finally some universities whose endowment funds are affected. But in turn nearly every citizen has an interest in the ability of some bank to repay his savings account or of an insurance company to fulfill obligations on its policies. Moreover, approximately 1,500,000 workers normally find employment on the railroads of the United States and other millions profit from their buying power. In these ways practically everyone has some stake in the successful functioning of the railroads—just as he has in the rehabilitation of the farmer or of the man put out of work by a machine.

And this while the main purpose of the railroad, its very reason for existence, remains to be mentioned—the service of transportation to shippers and travelers who could not well do without it. Coldly considered, if the railroad had outlived its usefulness and were an uneconomic mode of transportation, the mere fact that someone had put money into it would be no sufficient justification for supporting it or bolstering up its securities. The only fundamental justification for the railroad is the service it can give.

But there is ample evidence that its service is not out of date but is a vital and indispensable one. Competitors have grown up which unquestionably have their place in a well-rounded transportation system and are performing some services more acceptably than the railroads could do. There are motortrucks and buses, waterways, pipe lines and air transport lines each filling special transport needs. But no one of them nor any combination of them has yet shown its ability wholly to take the place of the steam railway for the whole nation. All must rather supplement one another.

In this competition and coördination the public interest does not urge that the railroads shall be given any subsidy or protection by special privileges, but it does strongly urge that they shall be given justice. This justice implies that competitors should not be given undue advantages or subsidies over the railroads. Or at least that advantages and aids be distributed with an even hand and should in the long run be earned by the recipient.

Foremost among the questions the Coolidge committee presumably will consider is sure to be the use of state-provided highways by motorbuses and trucks paralleling the rail lines. Whether these common carriers by motor pay an adequate proportionate share of the cost of the roads they use is a subject of controversy, but it should be subject to fairly definitive research, and in the end it may prove to be the crux of the issue in establishing a fair competition.

Decisions by the United States Supreme Court upholding the state regulation of commercial vehicles on the highways probably will give impetus to the levying of special tonnage taxes on these carriers, as they have already been followed by the imposing of regulations in Virginia and West Virginia. Thus is the question of regulation as well as taxation raised. For certainly the railroads should have greater flexibility to meet new demands of service than they now have under federal regulation. And the size of trucks or trailers and the working hours of drivers should be regulated in the interests of public safety and convenience.

On the part of the railroads there is much to be done in modernizing their service, both freight and passenger. Many things have been done, but a still greater progressiveness is needed if these carriers are to capture again the public imagination and its good will. Experimentation with new forms of service requires capital, and this cannot readily be raised by the railroads if investors believe the roads face insuperable obstacles in the public set-up of the transportation system.

Hence, again, the need for justice to the railroads lest the public in the long run find that it is paying more for its transportation through indirect, unseen charges and through uneconomic innovations than it would by the development of each facility in proper balance.

Editorial Notes

With the installation of a direction-finding station at Barranquilla, Colombia, pilots of the air liners on the trans-Caribbean route from Miami can now receive their course and position at all times regardless of atmospheric conditions. As the earrings of the old-time pilots of the Spanish Main have changed to ear phones, so has navigation there changed from guesswork to exactitude, but—it is still a romantic and interesting place to travel.

In another day Father started Daughter off to school with a pocketbook supplied with "chicken feed." Enrolling as a sophomore recently at Taylor University Music School in Indiana, a 19-year-old girl brought along not only the chicken feed but 150 hens to feed it to. She expects their eggs to pay at least $350 of the term's expenses.

Members of a gold-mining class conducted by the state vocational training department in Oregon have found the valuable metal during the course of their studies. One instance perhaps where study has shown immediate as well as profitable results.

Fragments of Peoples

By R. H. MARKHAM

III. *The Louzhichki Serbs*

BUDYSHIN, GERMANY

I DON'T suppose you ever heard of this city, nor is it likely that you will be able to find it in your atlas. At least not under that name. If you look carefully at a point on the map of Germany a few miles east of Dresden and about eight miles north of the Czechoslovakian frontier, you will see Bautzen.

That is the German name for this same place. And it is not inappropriate to use that form, because 35,000 of the 40,000 inhabitants are Germans. Yet the other name is also in place, since most of the people round about are Louzhichki Serbs, the smallest Slavic group in the world. They constitute a tiny island in a German sea, the one visible peak arising from a submerged plain, a Slavic plain now overflowed by Germans. The few Louzhichki Serbs about the city are all that remain of extensive Slavic tribes which once covered most of east central Europe from the Baltic Sea to beyond Dresden.

But Europe was then a great homestead of the nations, in which each people staked out its claims and endeavored to enforce them. The comparatively well organized, vigorous, enlightened Germans steadily pushed to the east, permanently establishing themselves on lands partially held by Slavs. In most cases they did not exterminate or expel the former inhabitants, but gradually assimilated them, radically transforming racial traits or tribal allegiance.

* * *

This German sea, slowly moving over Slavic plains, was stopped in the south by Slovenia and Croatia and in the east by Bohemia and Poland. And, in addition, small Slavic peninsulas and islands remained inundated amid the Teutonic waters. But in time all of these subsided except little Louzhichki Serbia alone.

It comprises a small territory of about 1700 square miles, in the shape of a squatty decanter. The number of Serbs who inhabit it is disputed. According to German statistics they are not more than 70,000, but they themselves and other Slavs place the number at about 180,000. A few emigrants in America, especially in the State of Texas, will increase their number a little, but in all the world there are no more than 210,000 of them, fewer than the inhabitants of the city of Omaha.

It is plain that these people are cramped. Suppose that the whole range of your possibilities was limited by the boundaries of Omaha or Akron or Wolverhampton. Suppose that the songs you sang, the stories you wrote, the newspapers you published, the sermons you delivered, the social or cultural movements you launched, were confined to fewer than 200,000 people!

In Louzhichki the limitations are even greater than they seem, for this tiny people is divided into two distinct language groups requiring different printed material and using slightly differing alphabets. They are divided between two Christian denominations and between two German states, Saxony and Prussia. Besides this, most of them live in villages surrounding towns inhabited largely by Germans, and the richer land owners, even in the country, are usually German.

So the future of this miniature Slavic people lies in their accepting German culture. All ambitious Louzhichki Serbian youths who wish to become state officials, to advance in business or industry, to go into politics, or win fame as lawyers, to enter society and be welcomed in fine homes find that only German channels lead them to their goal. Therefore, they tend to accept German ways. We hear little but German here in the towns, in many of the villages, in the trains, public conveyances and coffee houses. Here one reads German papers for the news, listens largely to German radio programs and lives in a German world of art, general natural science and amusement.

* * *

Yet a distinctive Slav culture still persists—largely of a peasant-religious type. There is a fine and imposing "Serbian Home" here in Budyshin, a Serbian theater, museum, printing press and reading room. There are three gifted Serbian painters known in German art centers, Serbian books, a number of Serbian pastors, a flourishing Serbian Sokol gymnastic movement, Serbian dramatic societies with much talent, and a Serbian students' movement. The names above Serbian stores are written in Serbian.

In many villages the women preserve the old Serbian folk costumes, with great white bonnets and vast bows, full, stiff white aprons tied in front with more bows, and ample, ruffled blouses resembling breastplates. One still hears native songs, sung to welcome him on arrival, to greet him on holidays, and to send him on his way with cheer. Lively youths also clasp hands and weave the outdoor circular dances to the sound of screeching bagpipes.

* * *

Since most of these peoples are peasants, these old traditions are considered rustic by most outsiders, and indeed they are patriarchal, yet the Louzhichki folks take pride in them. They tend to cling to their Slavic past and to rejoice in their great Slavic heritage.

Though a tiny island in a Teutonic ocean, only a narrow channel separates them from the Czechs, and their Slavic brothers in Poland, Russia, Yugoslavia and Bulgaria. They cherish this connection and revel in the distinction of being the pets of the Slavic world, the little brothers whom the rest of the family would like to help. They joyfully march near the head of the procession at every big all-Slavic congress. At the close of the World War, supported by the Czechs, they demanded complete autonomy, on the basis of Mr. Woodrow Wilson's fourteen points, but without success.

A sympathetic listener never fails to note the pathos in the folk songs of a people more than a millennium old, which, as the last relic of a numerous race, is steadily dissolving in a foreign sea. Their heroic efforts to retain their language, traditions and national pride in the face of enormous pressure incite warm sympathy.

Yet when they finally succumb they will have helped enrich one of the world's greatest races, and individually will become heirs to a future incomparably greater than that offered by the confines of a small and narrowing tribal horizon. Rich is the treasure house of a Germanized Slav.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

Important Questions for Voter:

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The people of the United States have before them, at the 1932 election, a very important task, and one in which each individual should assist. The following questions are of interest, and are among many that are now being asked and answered by voters:

1. Do I realize that my vote is important and very necessary, for beneath the present political situation lies a smoldering volcano of greed, indecision, dissatisfaction, hatred and rebellion against law and order?
2. Will I do my own thinking and make my own decisions, or will I vote the way someone else tells me is best?
3. Do I realize that all kinds of propaganda are being circulated to mislead voters, especially mothers, into believing that liquor will be a great benefit to our country? If it was beneficial, why was it voted out by the people?
4. Does the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment guarantee that I shall not regret or suffer for voting for its repeal? Does it guarantee my loved ones won't drink or be a victim of one who drinks? Am I willing for this to occur?
5. Would not my vote for repeal signify that I no longer object to my loved ones drinking, or how they may act should they drink?
6. Am I willing to pay increased taxes for building and support of penal institutions? Would I enjoy visiting or having my son, daughter, father, mother, brother or sister in such a place? Isn't it reasonable to see that this could happen in my family as well as in that of others, should liquor control?
7. Who will pay the promised income from liquor taxes, etc., to the Government? Will it not be really paid by the drinker and his family instead of the dealer?
8. What do riots, strikes, etc., indicate? Would liquor make such scenes more peaceable?
9. Do I want reduced taxes? If so, should I censure or vote against President Hoover because of his attitude toward the bonus bill? Do I feel financially able to have my taxes increased to meet such a demand, knowing that now one dollar out of every four is being paid for relief, in some form, of soldiers?
10. Will I enjoy doing without luxuries and necessities, should my husband's salary (should he have one) be paid to the drink dealer? Or because I may have to pay for wrecked cars, court costs for criminal prosecutions, etc., to say nothing about the anxiety, suffering and shame?
11. Do I realize and appreciate the fact that most places are safe for women and children? That they walk down the streets and drive on our highways at night alone, unafraid, and safe? Will I vote for this to be changed?
12. Will I think seriously about the responsibility of voting, decide for myself, then vote and abide by my decision? Will I remember my vote or failure to vote helps decide the kind of government we have? Should the Eighteenth Amendment be repealed, will it not be because the mothers and fathers have failed to do their duty?
13. Will I vote for future civilization, morality, education, peace, prosperity, happiness and the respect of the world, or the opposite moral degeneration, illiteracy, war, poverty, unhappiness and loss of respect and civilization?
14. Will the Eighteenth Amendment be repealed? Will my vote help to make the answer NO?

Okmulgee, Okla. MRS. ANNA M. HALLMAN.

"Newspaper Boys"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In your issue of June 21 I notice an item headed, "Dramatic Rôle of City Newsie Proves Useful."

The Central States Circulation Managers' Association and International Association, through their committees on welfare, are doing, in my opinion, a very constructive piece of work. Each of these associations has in mind the moral and spiritual uplift of all boys handling newspapers in any respect. These associations have both gone on record as being against the use of the word "newsie," and suggest the expression "newspaper boy" as being much better and much more expressive.

While I notice that you did not go on record as being against the use of street sale boys, but rather quote only the report of the committee, I feel that all newspapers should be familiar with what these associations are trying to do and point out the facts to the reading public. The committee in its report points out a very important reason why newspaper boys should be allowed to continue. This reason is that it enables these boys to earn money, conduct a business of their own, which keeps them out of mischief and allows them to earn money to actually help support their family.

DECATUR NEWSPAPERS, INC.,
JESSE B. BIRKS,
Decatur, Ill. Circulation Manager.

Where Will They Drink?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The other day I was talking to a man who seemed very much interested in having liquor brought back to the United States. But, he said, the saloon must not return.

"Where is all of this drinking going to be carried on?" I inquired. In the home, he replied. The most sacred institution in the United States to be turned into the most vile. Does anybody suppose that this is an answer to the question? A. M. A.

Denver, Colo.

The League and Sanctions

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

May I be allowed to join issue with the conclusions drawn in your editorial, "Untying the League" (May 28), that the Sino-Japanese dispute has proved the futility of the sanctions plan and the need for the deletion of Article 16 from the Covenant.

The editorial overlooks the fact that an attempt by the League to apply sanctions after the United States had refused to associate itself with such a step would have been impractical and even ridiculous, because either disputant could still have obtained any supplies it required from the United States, or even Russia for that matter, with the result that member states of the League would have lost trade without any effect on the dispute.

That the settlement of the difficulty was hastened by the announcement by the United States, indorsed by the League, that no legal recognition of any settlement enforced at the point of the sword would be recognized is clear, but it surely cannot be said that had the United States associated itself with an economic boycott the dispute would not have terminated months earlier.

In regard to disarmament, the average individual goes about unarmed because he knows public opinion is organized to protect him and that means for enforcement of that public opinion exist, if necessary. Is not the problem as between nation and nation similar; and is the reluctance of some countries to disarm not due to the fact that they have no assurance that other communities will enforce law and order if they are attacked?

The probabilities are strong, I think, that if means of adequately enforcing world public opinion by an international boycott existed, the very knowledge of its existence would avoid the necessity for its ever being used and go a great way to giving the very confidence and security which would enable nations to disarm on a practical scale, a step which the world so sadly needs.

While then the focusing of world public opinion on international disputes has shown itself to be the most important factor, with deference it is submitted that at least in this state of human thought, the question as to whether there should not be some actual means for enforcement of such collective world opinion is, at least, still a moot one.

My point is then that although it has not yet been possible to get all the nations to agree to the use of economic sanction, nothing has yet happened to show that such a method would not be the surest way of maintaining peace. C. E. BENJAMIN.

Cape Town, S. Af.